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Labor and Economic
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Labor Market Trends

September 1986

STATE HIGHLIGHTS

EMPLOYMENT

Employment in West Virginia expanded 2,000 to a mid-September 1986 level of 652,500. The recall of nonteaching personnel as the county school systems resumed full-time operation was chiefly responsible for this advance. The sluggishness of the national economy and the contract dispute at UCX are having a dampening influence on the state's economic recovery. Marketing problems in the nation's energy industries, both coal and gas, are principally responsible for employment trailing its year-ago level by 5,400. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment moved up 3,400 over the month to 600,900 as a consequence of the resumption of full operations in the county school systems. Manufacturing employment, at 88,000, dropped 800 during the past month due to two sizable contract disputes. These disputes were responsible for the temporary employment loss of 300 in fabricated metals and most of the 800 loss in chemicals. However, employment gains of 300 and 100, respectively, were noted in primary metals and other nondurable goods. Employment in the nonmanufacturing group advanced 4,200 since August to 512,900. The lengthening strike at UCX, the major steel producer in the U. S., continued to plague the state's coal industry, dropping mining employment another 500 to 38,800. The coal industry accounted for 400 of this loss, and employment in oil and gas extraction dipped 100. Construction activity, moving close to its seasonal peak, added 400 more employees as contractors began to think of completing projects before winter. The seasonal process of restocking for fall and winter lines raised employment in motor freight transportation 200, boosting employment in transportation and public utilities 100, although utilities gave up 100 summer employees. Cutbacks of 600 in wholesale trade combined with scattered reductions in retailing to lower trade employment 1,300 over the month to 135,800. Employment in services advanced 600 as business services moved up 500 and private schools put on 600 more as the fall term got underway. Amusement and recreation, however, gave up 500 seasonally. Government advanced 5,000 over the month as state colleges and universities added 800 and county school systems recalled 5,200 nonteaching personnel. It should be noted here that teachers are counted as employed year-round. Nonfarm wage and salary employment this month trails September 1985 by 800 due principally to job losses in mining and manufacturing.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The volume of unemployment improved 1,700 over the month to an estimated 57,600 at mid-September 1986. This represents 8.1 percent of the state's labor force, down three-tenths of a percent from the August rate of 8.4 percent.

Summary

Total employment increased by 2,000. Total unemployment decreased by 1,700. The unemployment rate declined by 0.3 to 8.1 percent. Notable industry changes between August and September 1986 were:

Primary Metals	+300	Transportation	+ 200	Health Services	-200
Fabricated Metals	-300	Wholesale Trade	- 600	Education Services	+600
Chemicals	-800	Retail Trade	- 700	Social Services	+300
Mining	-500	Bus. & Repair Services	+ 500	Federal Government	-300
Construction	+400	Amusements	- 500	State Government	+400
		Local Government	+4,900		

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(In Thousands - Seasonally Unadjusted)
September 1986

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons Sep. 1986	Aug.** 1986	Sep. 1985	Net Change to Sep. 1986 from: Aug. 1986	Sep. 1985
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)					
Civilian Labor Force	710.1	709.7	721.8	0.4	-11.7
Total Employment	652.5	650.5	657.9	2.0	-5.4
Self-Employed, Unpaid Family Workers, Domestics in Private Households, & Agricultural Workers	58.6	60.3	62.1	-1.7	-3.5
Total Unemployment	57.6	59.3	64.0	-1.7	-6.4
Unemployment Rate	8.1	8.4	8.9	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)					
Labor Force	744.2	734.6	756.6	9.6	-12.4
Total Employment	658.1	649.7	675.4	8.4	-17.3
Total Unemployment	86.1	84.9	81.1	1.2	5.0
Unemployment Rate	11.6	11.6	10.7	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series					
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	600.9	597.5	601.7	3.4	-0.8
Manufacturing	88.0	88.8	89.2	-0.8	-1.2
Durable Goods	48.9	48.9	49.5	0.0	-0.6
Lumber & Furniture	6.5	6.5	6.4	0.0	0.1
Stone, Clay, & Glass	10.0	10.0	10.2	0.0	-0.2
Primary Metals	15.6	15.3	14.6	0.3	1.0
Fabricated Metals	4.8	5.1	5.6	-0.3	-0.8
Machinery, except Electrical	5.6	5.6	5.9	0.0	-0.3
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	2.4	2.4	2.8	0.0	-0.4
Other Durable Goods 1/	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	39.1	39.9	39.7	-0.8	-0.6
Food	4.7	4.8	4.5	-0.1	0.2
Apparel	4.0	4.0	4.1	0.0	-0.1
Printing & Publishing	4.8	4.8	4.7	0.0	0.1
Chemicals	19.0	19.8	20.0	-0.8	-1.0
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	6.6	6.5	6.4	0.1	0.2
Nonmanufacturing	512.9	508.7	512.5	4.2	0.4
Mining	38.8	39.3	45.8	-0.5	-7.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	33.7	34.1	39.4	-0.4	-5.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	4.2	4.3	5.4	-0.1	-1.2
Contract Construction	27.2	26.8	26.8	0.4	0.4
Building Construction	7.1	7.0	7.1	0.1	0.0
Heavy Construction	8.8	8.6	7.4	0.2	1.4
Special Trade Contractors	11.3	11.2	12.3	0.1	-1.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	36.9	36.8	38.0	0.1	-1.1
Transportation	16.6	16.4	17.2	0.2	-0.6
Communication	7.8	7.8	7.9	0.0	-0.1
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	12.5	12.6	12.9	-0.1	-0.4

September 1986 (continued)

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons Sep. 1986	Aug.** 1986	Sep. 1985	Net Change to Sep. 1986 from: Aug. 1986	Sep. 1985
Nonmanufacturing--cont.					
Trade	135.8	137.1	135.5	-1.3	0.3
Wholesale	28.9	29.5	30.0	-0.6	-1.1
Retail	106.9	107.6	105.5	-0.7	1.4
Building Materials & Garden Supplies	4.7	4.9	4.8	-0.2	-0.1
General Merchandise Stores	18.7	18.5	17.9	0.2	0.8
Food Stores	20.2	20.3	20.2	-0.1	0.0
Automotive Dealers & Gasoline Service Stations	13.3	13.3	13.3	0.0	0.0
Apparel & Accessory Stores	5.1	5.1	5.2	0.0	-0.1
Furniture & Home Furnishing Stores	4.6	4.7	4.8	-0.1	-0.2
Eating & Drinking Places	30.2	30.6	29.6	-0.4	0.6
Miscellaneous Retail	10.1	10.2	9.7	-0.1	0.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	24.1	24.2	23.6	-0.1	0.5
Banking	10.7	10.8	10.3	-0.1	0.4
Insurance Carriers, Agents, & Brokers	6.3	6.3	6.2	0.0	0.1
Services	121.7	121.1	117.4	0.6	4.3
Hotels	7.5	7.5	7.8	0.0	-0.3
Personal Services	6.6	6.7	6.2	-0.1	0.4
Business & Repair Services	19.0	18.5	15.8	0.5	3.2
Amusements, including Motion Pictures	5.3	5.8	5.7	-0.5	-0.4
Health Services	45.1	45.3	44.2	-0.2	0.9
Educational Services	4.5	3.9	4.2	0.6	0.3
Social Services	6.3	6.0	6.3	0.3	0.0
Government	128.4	123.4	125.4	5.0	3.0
Federal	15.6	15.9	15.7	-0.3	-0.1
Hospitals	2.8	2.9	2.9	-0.1	-0.1
US Postal Service	5.2	5.3	5.2	-0.1	0.0
All Others	7.6	7.7	7.6	-0.1	0.0
State	39.2	38.8	38.8	0.4	0.4
Hospitals	3.3	3.3	3.4	0.0	-0.1
Education	16.3	15.5	15.6	0.8	0.7
All Others	19.6	20.0	19.8	-0.4	-0.2
Local	73.6	68.7	70.9	4.9	2.7
Hospitals	5.9	5.9	5.6	0.0	0.3
Education	46.8	41.6	44.6	5.2	2.2
All Others	20.9	21.2	20.7	-0.3	0.2
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0.9	0.0	1.8	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.

** Revised.

1/ Other Durable Goods include instruments and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

2/ Other Nondurable Goods include: tobacco; textiles; paper; petroleum refining; and leather products. All data have been revised to March 1985 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month. The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of state residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates. The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF WEST VIRGINIA PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECT INDUSTRIES

September 1986

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986*	Sept. 1985	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986*	Sept. 1985	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986*	Sept. 1985
Total Manufacturing	$415.36	$416.71	$402.04	39.9	39.8	39.3	$10.41	$10.47	$10.23
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	402.19	384.94	387.29	40.3	39.4	39.6	9.98	9.77	9.78
Primary Metals Industries	545.51	531.86	534.69	40.2	40.6	39.2	13.57	13.10	13.64
Fabricated Metals Products	361.69	373.46	382.48	39.4	40.2	39.8	9.18	9.29	9.61
Machinery (excluding Electrical)	399.38	406.20	400.86	38.0	32.6	39.3	10.51	12.46	10.20
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	475.59	490.03	394.72	44.2	40.7	34.9	10.76	12.04	11.31
Chemicals and Allied Products	620.21	602.58	591.35	43.1	41.5	42.3	14.39	14.52	13.98
Bituminous Coal Mining	657.67	608.74	651.67	40.9	37.6	43.3	16.08	16.19	15.05
Contract Construction	522.50	524.30	551.21	40.1	39.6	39.4	13.03	13.24	13.99

*Revised

This series includes 64,500 manufacturing, 27,900 bituminous coal mining, and 23,700 construction full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

In September, 10 of the West Virginia indicators were favorable, regressed from 12 in August but substantially greater than the 7 for September 1985.

Only one of the money indicators, average weekly earnings in coal mining, was favorable in September whereas all 3 were favorable in August. Only 3 of the 7 unemployment indicators were favorable in contrast with the 5 of the month before. However, 4 of the 5 output indicators were up as opposed to only 2 in August.

The 2 seasonally adjusted output indicators (commercial and industrial electric power sales and coal production) were both favorable. However, the 3 seasonally adjusted unemployment indicators were all unfavorable. This tells us that the increases in output were greater than could have been anticipated this time of year, but the increased output did not require a corresponding increase of employment. In the modern industrial world increases in output tend to be divorced from increases in employment.

Apparently the demand for labor peaked in August. The number of help wanted advertisements in West Virginia newspapers declined by 11 percent from August to September. Prior to September's decline, the number of help wanted ads had increased for 3 consecutive months. Compared with August, September help wanted advertising was up in Beckley, Clarksburg, Fairmont, and Parkersburg. It was down in Bluefield, Charleston, Huntington, Logan, Morgantown, and Wheeling.

In 1985, 13 of the indicators were favorable in August but only 7 in September. This was followed by a slight rise in October before the economy settled into the winter doldrums. The decline in September 1986 was more gentle. We can hope that this means that the winter months will be less depressed than they were last year.

COUNTY EMPHASIS

September's median unemployment rate for West Virginia's 55 counties remained at 9.5 percent for the third consecutive month. This does not mean that everything remained the same. The number of counties with unemployment below 1,000 rose to 32 (from 29 in August), the highest number since April 1982. The number of counties with unemployment rates in double digits fell to 21 from 24 in August. Compared with August, 29 counties experienced an increase in employment and 40 counties, a decrease in unemployment.

There were 18 counties (the same as in August) that had employment of 10,000 or more and unemployment rates in single digits: Berkeley, Brooke, Cabell, Fayette, Greenbrier, Hancock, Harrison, Jefferson, Kanawha, Marion, Marshall, Mercer, Monongalia, Ohio, Preston, Putnam, Wayne, and Wood. These accounted for nearly two-thirds of the state's employment in September and about the same percent of the state's growth in employment from August to September.

In those counties in which mining was the main industry of unemployment, the median unemployment rate was 11.0 percent. Where construction and manufacturing were the leading industries, the median rates were 6.9 percent and 8.5 percent, respectively. Services generated the most unemployment in 5 counties, and, for these, the median unemployment rate was 6.1 percent.

WEST VIRGINIA ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Indicator	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985	Latest Data Favorable/Unfavorable
Average Weekly Hours in Manufacturing				
Unadjusted	39.9	39.8	39.3	Favorable
Seasonally Adjusted	40.0	40.0	39.4	No Change
Average Weekly Earnings in Manufacturing, Unadjusted	$415.36	$416.71	$402.04	Unfavorable
Average Weekly Hours in Bituminous Coal Mining, Unadjusted	40.9	37.4	43.3	Favorable
Average Weekly Earnings in Bituminous Coal Mining, Unadjusted	$657.67	$608.74	$651.67	Favorable
Telephone Toll Messages (1984 = 100)	97.2	105.4	109.6	Unfavorable
Commercial and Industrial Electric Power Sales (000,000 KWH), Unadjusted	963	954	1,056	Favorable
Seasonally Adjusted	968	943	1,061	Favorable
Insured Unemployment Rate				
Unadjusted	3.4%	3.6%	3.2%	Favorable
Seasonally Adjusted	4.6%	4.3%	4.3%	Unfavorable
Coal Production (000 Tons)				
Unadjusted	11,068	10,724	11,672	Favorable
Seasonally Adjusted	10,621	10,098	11,200	Favorable
Interstate Initial Claims				
Unadjusted	714	851	833	Favorable
Seasonally Adjusted	908	901	1,060	Unfavorable
Average Weekly Initial Claims				
Unadjusted	1,537	1,564	1,511	Favorable
Seasonally Adjusted	2,139	1,749	2,102	Unfavorable
Average Duration of Benefits (Weeks)				
Unadjusted	17.4	17.3	20.7	Unfavorable
Gasoline and Motor Carrier Road Tax Receipts ($000), Unadjusted	(NA)	15,594	7,471	(NA)

SELECT NATIONAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Indicator	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985	Latest Data Favorable/Unfavorable
Consumer Price Index (1967 = 100)				
Not Seasonally Adjusted	330.2	328.6	324.5	Unfavorable
Producer Price Index (1967 = 100)				
Finished Goods, Seasonally Adjusted	289.3	288.2	291.8	Favorable
Prime Interest Rate Percent, Per Annum				
Unadjusted	7.50%	7.50%	9.50%	No Change
Industrial Production (1967 = 100)				
Seasonally Adjusted	125.3	125.1	124.3	Favorable
Retail Sales (Billions of Dollars)				
Seasonally Adjusted	$127.2	$121.6	$118.3	Favorable
Personal Income (Billions of Dollars)				
Seasonally Adjusted	$3,512	$3,500	$3,334	Favorable
Housing Starts (000)				
Seasonally Adjusted	1,680	1,818	1,653	Unfavorable
Automobile Sales (000) Unadjusted	1,216	951	1,060	Favorable

(NA) Not Available.

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS' HIGHLIGHTS

CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

(Counties of Kanawha and Putnam, West Virginia)

EMPLOYMENT: Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment fell slightly (300) during September 1986 in the area. Manufacturing remained unchanged while nonmanufacturing declined by 300 jobs. Trade decreased by 300, with losses registered in both the retail (200) and wholesale (100) sectors. Total government advanced 200, primarily at the local level (300). State government dropped 100. Comparison with September 1985 nonagricultural data indicates an overall cutback of 800 jobs. The manufacturing sector weakened by 1,000, particularly in fabricated metals (400) and chemicals (400). Other durable goods were down by 200. Nonmanufacturing advanced slightly (200) over the year, resulting from gains made in services (900). This helped to offset losses in bituminous coal mining (400) and wholesale trade (200).

UNEMPLOYMENT: Resident-based total unemployment decreased by 500 during September 1986. The area unemployment rate fell to 6.3 percent of the civilian labor force. The current rate remains well below the year-ago figure of 7.3 percent.

HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA - ASHLAND, KENTUCKY - IRONTON, OHIO

(Counties of Cabell and Wayne, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter and Greenup, Kentucky; Lawrence, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: Total employment in the area remained unchanged at 110,100 during September. Manufacturing employment rose by 100 over the month, rising to the 19,200 level, with the gain recorded in the stone, clay, and glass sector. Nonmanufacuturing remained virtually unchanged (+100) as state government increased 300 with the beginning of the school year.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment continued to decline, falling 500 to the 6,900 level. During the previous 12 months, unemployment has retreated by 600. However, it should be noted that this drop in total unemployment has been accompanied by a contraction of 600 in the labor force.

PARKERSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA - MARIETTA, OHIO

(Counties of Wood, West Virginia; Washington, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: The area's total employment rose by 500 during September to 63,700. The increase was mainly due to gains in the services (300) and government sectors (300), the latter occurring with the onset of the school year, bringing nonmanufacturing up to 44,400 for the month. These expansions offset the considerable manufacturing losses (400), particularly in primary and fabricatied metals (200) and chemicals and allied products (300). Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment finished the month with a net growth of 200.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment continued to decline with an estimated reduction of 200 during September. Total unemployment is currently 400 below the level of September 1985.

WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA - BRIDGEPORT, OHIO

(Counties of Marshall and Ohio, West Virginia; Belmont, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: Nonagricultural employment declined 800 in September due primarily to a labor-management dispute in the chemical industry. The dispute continues as of this date. Nonmanufacturing changes were plus or minus 100 with the exception of a 200 loss in local government. The end of the summer youth employment program accounted for most of this decline. Total employment, while moving in the same direction, fell only half as much as nonagricultural employment (400). Influences outside of the labor market continue to bear heavily on this area. The settlement of a labor-management dispute at an aluminum plant in Ohio will gradually put a number of local workers back on the job.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment increased by 100 during September as the rate of unemployment advanced only slightly. The current estimate of 6.7 percent remains well below the year-ago figure of 8.0 percent. The unemployment numbers are now within an acceptable range, but the gradual erosion of the labor force must be stopped before any real economic recovery can occur.

CHARLESTON CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
September 1986

	Number of Persons			Change to Sept. 1986 From:			
				August 1986		September 1985	
	Sept. 1986	Aug.** 1986	Sept. 1985	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Dept. of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	112,700	113,700	114,200	-1,000	-0.9	-1,500	- 1.3
Employment	105,600	106,100	105,800	- 500	-0.5	- 200	- 0.2
Unemployment	7,100	7,600	8,400	- 500	-6.6	-1,300	-15.5
Unemployment Rate	6.3	6.7	7.3	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	117,089	116,832	119,216	+ 257	+0.2	-2,127	- 1.8
Total Employment	106,435	105,973	108,578	+ 462	+0.4	-2,143	- 2.0
Total Unemployment	10,654	10,859	10,638	- 205	-1.9	+ 16	+ 0.2
Unemployment Rate	9.1	9.3	8.9	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	107,500	107,800	108,300	- 300	-0.3	- 800	- 0.7
Manufacturing	12,400	12,400	13,400	0	0.0	-1,000	- 7.5
Durable Goods	1,800	1,800	2,400	0	0.0	- 600	-25.0
Fabricated Metal Products	1,200	1,200	1,600	0	0.0	- 400	-25.0
Other Durable Goods 1/	600	600	800	0	0.0	- 200	-25.0
Nondurable Goods	10,600	10,600	11,000	0	0.0	- 400	- 3.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	9,200	9,200	9,600	0	0.0	- 400	- 4.2
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	1,400	1,400	1,400	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nonmanufacturing	95,100	95,400	94,900	- 300	-0.3	+ 200	+ 0.2
Mining	2,200	2,200	2,600	0	0.0	- 400	-15.4
Bituminous Coal Mining	1,500	1,500	1,900	0	0.0	- 400	-21.1
Contract Construction	5,100	5,100	5,100	0	0.0	0	0.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	8,500	8,500	8,800	0	0.0	- 300	- 3.4
Trade	27,900	28,200	28,100	- 300	-1.1	- 200	- 0.7
Wholesale	7,500	7,600	7,700	- 100	-1.3	- 200	- 2.6
Retail	20,400	20,600	20,400	- 200	-1.0	0	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	3,700	3,700	3,800	0	0.0	- 100	- 2.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	6,000	6,100	5,800	- 100	-1.6	+ 200	+ 3.4
Services	24,500	24,600	23,600	- 100	-0.4	+ 900	+ 3.8
Health	9,300	9,400	9,100	- 100	-1.1	+ 200	+ 2.2
Government	20,900	20,700	20,900	+ 200	+1.0	0	0.0
Federal	1,700	1,700	1,700	0	0.0	0	0.0
State	10,400	10,500	10,500	- 100	-1.0	- 100	- 1.0
Local	8,800	8,500	8,700	+ 300	+3.5	+ 100	+ 1.1
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	0	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.

1/ Other Durable Goods include: furniture and fixtures; transportation equipment; measuring, analyzing and controlling instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

2/ Other Nondurable Goods include: paper and allied products; petroleum refining and related products; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; and leather and leather products.

All data have been revised to March 1985 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF CHARLESTON PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
September 1986

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1986	Aug.** 1986	Sept. 1985	Sept. 1986	Aug.** 1986	Sept. 1985	Sept. 1986	Aug.** 1986	Sept. 1985
Total Manufacturing	$536.76	$532.48	$528.76	42.0	41.6	41.7	$12.78	$12.80	$12.68
Nondurable Goods	568.71	562.04	575.17	42.6	42.1	42.7	13.35	13.35	13.47
Chemicals	618.14	608.75	618.45	43.5	42.9	43.4	14.21	14.19	14.25

This series includes 6,400 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

**Revised.

HUNTINGTON-ASHLAND-IRONTON CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
September 1986

	Number of Persons			Change to Sept. 1986 From:			
	Sept. 1986	Aug.** 1986	Sept. 1985	August 1986 Number	August 1986 Percent	September 1985 Number	September 1985 Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Dept. of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	117,000	117,600	117,500	-600	- 0.5	- 500	- 0.4
Employment	110,100	110,100	110,000	0	0.0	+ 100	+ 0.1
Unemployment	6,900	7,400	7,500	-500	- 6.8	- 600	- 8.0
Unemployment Rate	5.9	6.3	6.3	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	125,644	126,118	127,274	-474	- 0.4	-1,630	- 1.3
Total Employment	113,414	113,266	114,437	+148	+ 0.1	-1,023	- 0.9
Total Unemployment	12,230	12,852	12,837	-622	- 4.8	- 607	- 4.7
Unemployment Rate	9.7	10.2	10.1	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	100,900	100,700	100,800	+200	+ 0.2	+ 100	+ 0.1
Manufacturing	19,200	19,100	20,000	+100	+ 0.5	- 800	- 4.0
Durable Goods	11,700	11,500	12,200	+200	+ 1.7	- 500	- 4.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass	2,000	1,800	1,900	+200	+11.1	+ 100	+ 5.3
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6,900	6,900	7,000	0	0.0	- 100	- 1.4
Machinery and Transportation Equipment	2,000	2,000	2,400	0	0.0	- 400	-16.7
Other Durable Goods 1/	800	800	900	0	0.0	- 100	-11.1
Nondurable Goods	7,500	7,600	7,800	-100	- 1.3	- 300	- 3.8
Apparel	1,700	1,700	1,900	0	0.0	- 200	-10.5
Chemicals and Allied Products	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	4,700	4,800	4,800	-100	- 2.1	- 100	- 2.1
Nonmanufacturing	81,700	81,600	80,800	+100	+ 0.1	+ 900	+ 1.1
Mining	1,200	1,200	1,200	0	0.0	0	0.0
Contract Construction	4,400	4,400	4,600	0	0.0	- 200	- 4.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	7,600	7,600	8,100	0	0.0	- 500	- 6.2
Trade	26,900	26,900	26,000	0	0.0	+ 900	+ 3.5
Wholesale	5,900	5,900	5,700	0	0.0	+ 200	+ 3.5
Retail	21,000	21,000	20,300	0	0.0	+ 700	+ 3.4
General Merchandise Stores	3,600	3,600	3,500	0	0.0	+ 100	+ 2.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	3,900	3,900	3,800	0	0.0	+ 100	+ 2.6
Services	19,000	19,100	18,500	-100	- 0.5	+ 500	+ 2.7
Health	7,000	7,000	7,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Government	18,700	18,500	18,600	+200	+ 1.1	+ 100	+ 0.5
Federal	2,800	2,800	2,700	0	0.0	+ 100	+ 3.7
State	4,200	3,900	4,100	+300	+ 7.7	+ 100	+ 2.4
Local	11,700	11,800	11,800	-100	- 0.8	- 100	- 0.8
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	0	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.

1/ Other Durable Goods include: furniture and fixtures; measuring, analyzing and controlling instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

2/ Other Nondurable Goods include: paper and allied products; petroleum refining and related products; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; and leather and leather products.

All data have been revised to March 1985 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF HUNTINGTON-ASHLAND-IRONTON PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
September 1986

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1986	Aug.** 1986	Sept. 1985	Sept. 1986	Aug.** 1986	Sept. 1985	Sept. 1986	Aug.** 1986	Sept. 1985
Total Manufacturing	$452.76	$466.48	$439.30	38.5	39.7	38.2	$11.76	$11.75	$11.50
Durable Goods	500.98	515.50	470.32	39.2	40.4	38.3	12.78	12.76	12.28
Stone, Clay, and Glass	456.04	458.80	429.73	42.7	42.6	41.6	10.68	10.77	10.33
Primary and Fabricated Metals	554.58	552.12	500.81	38.3	38.8	35.9	14.48	14.23	13.95
Machinery	452.37	539.97	524.88	39.2	43.9	43.2	11.54	12.30	12.15
Nondurable Goods	363.68	377.30	378.48	37.3	38.5	38.0	9.75	9.80	9.96

This series includes 13,700 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for over-time, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

**Revised.

PARKERSBURG-MARIETTA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
September 1986

	Number of Persons			Change to Sept. 1986 From:			
				August 1986		September 1985	
	Sept. 1986	Aug.** 1986	Sept. 1985	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Dept. of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	68,000	67,700	67,900	+300	+0.4	+100	+ 0.1
Employment	63,700	63,200	63,200	+500	+0.8	+500	+ 0.8
Unemployment	4,300	4,500	4,700	-200	-4.4	-400	- 8.5
Unemployment Rate	6.3	6.6	6.9	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	71,772	71,116	72,410	+656	+0.9	-638	- 0.9
Total Employment	64,338	63,666	65,048	+672	+1.1	-710	- 1.1
Total Unemployment	7,434	7,450	7,362	- 16	-0.2	+ 72	+ 1.0
Unemployment Rate	10.4	10.5	10.2	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	58,600	58,400	58,100	+200	+0.3	+500	+ 0.9
Manufacturing	14,200	14,600	14,500	-400	-2.7	-300	- 2.1
Durable Goods	6,700	6,900	7,100	-200	-2.9	-400	- 5.6
Stone, Clay, and Glass	2,000	2,000	2,300	0	0.0	-300	-13.0
Primary and Fabricated Metals	2,500	2,700	2,600	-200	-7.4	-100	- 3.8
Other Durable Goods 1/	2,200	2,200	2,200	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	7,500	7,700	7,400	-200	-2.6	+100	+ 1.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	5,600	5,900	5,500	-300	-5.1	+100	+ 1.8
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	1,900	1,800	1,900	+100	+5.6	0	0.0
Nonmanufacturing	44,400	43,800	43,600	+600	+1.4	+800	+ 1.8
Mining	900	900	1,100	0	0.0	-200	-18.2
Contract Construction	3,100	3,100	3,400	0	0.0	-300	- 8.8
Transportation and Public Utilities	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Trade	14,200	14,200	13,800	0	0.0	+400	+ 2.9
Wholesale	2,600	2,600	2,600	0	0.0	0	0.0
Retail	11,600	11,600	11,200	0	0.0	+400	+ 3.6
General Merchandise Stores	2,100	2,000	2,000	+100	+5.0	+100	+ 5.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	2,200	2,200	2,100	0	0.0	+100	+ 4.8
Services	12,600	12,300	11,900	+300	+2.4	+700	+ 5.9
Health	3,800	3,700	3,700	+100	+2.7	+100	+ 2.7
Government	9,400	9,100	9,300	+300	+3.3	+100	+ 1.1
Federal	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0.0	0	0.0
State	1,200	1,200	1,200	0	0.0	0	0.0
Local	6,600	6,300	6,500	+300	+4.8	+100	+ 1.5
Labor-Management Dispute Status	430	0	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.

1/ Other Durable Goods include: furniture and fixtures; measuring, analyzing and controlling instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

2/ Other Nondurable Goods include: paper and allied products; petroleum refining and related products; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; and leather and leather products.

All data have been revised to March 1985 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PARKERSBURG-MARIETTA PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
September 1986

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1986	Aug.** 1986	Sept. 1985	Sept. 1986	Aug.** 1986	Sept. 1985	Sept. 1986	Aug.** 1986	Sept. 1985
Total Manufacturing	$524.94	$518.18	$491.30	42.3	42.3	41.6	$12.41	$12.25	$11.81
Durable Goods	460.10	450.36	425.08	41.6	41.7	40.6	11.06	10.80	10.47
Stone, Clay, and Glass	522.22	513.75	490.88	42.7	43.1	42.5	12.23	11.92	11.55
Primary and Fabricated Metals	468.63	456.96	427.73	41.0	42.0	39.9	11.43	10.88	10.72
Nondurable Goods	599.09	596.41	569.62	43.1	43.0	42.7	13.90	13.87	13.34

This series includes 9,700 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

**Revised

WHEELING-BRIDGEPORT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
September 1986

	Number of Persons			Change to September 1986 From:			
				Aug. 1986		Sept. 1985	
	Sept. 1986	Aug.** 1986	Sept. 1985	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Dept. of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	66,700	67,000	69,600	-300	- 0.4	-2,900	- 4.2
Employment	62,200	62,600	64,000	-400	- 0.6	-1,800	- 2.8
Unemployment	4,500	4,400	5,600	+100	+ 2.3	-1,100	- 19.6
Unemployment Rate	6.7	6.6	8.0	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	70,699	71,016	74,946	-317	- 0.4	-4,247	- 5.7
Total Employment	62,810	63,521	65,907	-711	- 1.1	-3,097	- 4.7
Total Unemployment	7,889	7,495	9,039	+394	+ 5.3	-1,150	- 12.7
Unemployment Rate	11.2	10.6	12.1	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	55,900	56,700	57,600	-800	- 1.4	-1,700	- 3.0
Manufacturing	6,900	7,600	7,300	-700	- 9.2	- 400	- 5.5
Durable Goods	3,300	3,400	2,700	-100	- 2.9	- 600	+ 22.2
Primary and Fabricated Metals	1,500	1,500	700	0	0.0	+ 800	+114.3
Machinery and Transportation Equipment	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other Durable Goods 1/	300	400	500	-100	-25.0	- 200	- 40.0
Nondurable Goods	3,600	4,200	4,600	-600	-14.3	-1,000	- 21.7
Nonmanufacturing	49,000	49,100	50,300	-100	- 0.2	-1,300	- 2.6
Mining	2,300	2,300	2,600	0	0.0	- 300	- 11.5
Bituminous Coal Mining	2,300	2,300	2,600	0	0.0	- 300	- 11.5
Contract Construction	1,900	1,900	2,300	0	0.0	- 400	- 17.4
Transportation and Public Utilities	3,200	3,200	3,300	0	0.0	- 100	- 3.0
Trade	14,900	15,000	15,000	-100	- 0.7	- 100	- 0.7
Wholesale	2,700	2,700	2,700	0	0.0	0	0.0
Retail	12,200	12,300	12,300	-100	- 0.8	- 100	- 0.8
General Merchandise Stores	2,500	2,500	2,400	0	0.0	+ 100	+ 4.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	2,800	2,800	3,000	0	0.0	- 200	- 6.7
Services	14,700	14,600	15,200	+100	+ 0.7	- 500	- 3.3
Health Services	6,700	6,800	7,200	-100	- 1.5	- 500	- 6.9
Government	9,200	9,300	8,900	-100	- 1.1	+ 300	+ 3.4
Federal	700	700	700	0	0.0	0	0.0
State	1,900	1,800	1,700	+100	+ 5.6	+ 200	+ 11.8
Local	6,600	6,800	6,500	-200	- 2.9	+ 100	+ 1.5
Labor-Management Dispute Status	590	0	800	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.

1/ Other Durable Goods include: furniture and fixtures; measuring, analyzing and controlling instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

All data have been revised to March 1985 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF WHEELING-BRIDGEPORT PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
September 1986

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1986	Aug.** 1986	Sept. 1985	Sept. 1986	Aug.** 1986	Sept. 1985	Sept. 1986	Aug.** 1986	Sept. 1985
Total Manufacturing	$460.20	$459.65	$459.19	41.2	39.9	40.6	$11.17	$11.52	$11.31
Durable Goods	409.12	404.56	379.25	41.2	40.7	41.0	9.93	9.94	9.25
Machinery	435.53	430.85	446.45	41.4	39.6	42.6	10.52	10.88	10.48
Nondurable Goods	508.82	502.74	501.33	41.1	39.4	40.3	12.38	12.76	12.44

This series includes 4,500 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

**Revised

APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS IN WEST VIRGINIA JOB SERVICE OFFICES 1/

September 1986

Occupational Category	Applicants Available Program Year to Date 2/	Active File	Nonagricultural Job Openings				Applicant/ Openings Program Year to Date 2/	Active File/ Unfilled Openings End-of-Month
			Received Program Year to Date 2/	Unfilled		Filled		
				Total	30 Days or More	Total		
TOTAL 3/	75,074	40,560	11,601	3,851	2,426	14,532	6.5	10.5
Professional, Technical, and Managerial	5,289	3,113	376	247	176	209	14.1	12.6
Clerical and Sales	12,829	6,980	2,705	1,052	581	1,848	4.7	6.6
Services	7,117	3,925	2,538	993	630	1,826	2.8	4.0
Agricultural, Fishery, and Forestry	313	148	57	15	12	50	5.5	9.9
Processing	1,519	1,078	207	115	37	160	7.3	9.4
Machine Trades	3,895	2,562	446	328	273	140	8.7	7.8
Benchwork	1,563	963	239	330	204	63	6.5	2.9
Structural Work	10,584	6,546	780	361	271	475	13.6	18.1
Miscellaneous	13,046	6,943	4,253	410	242	9,761	3.1	16.9
Transportation	3,414	2,114	201	86	54	109	17.0	24.6
Packaging and Materials Handling	5,940	2,459	4,013	312	184	9,632	1.5	7.9
Other 4/	3,692	2,370	39	12	4	20	94.7	197.5
Entry Total 5/	18,919	8,297	0	0	0	6/	xx	xx

1/ Source of data: ESARS (Employment Security Automated Reporting System) Table A96, containing fully registered applicants.
2/ Period covered: July 1, 1986, through September 30, 1986. Program Year 1986 defined as July 1, 1986, through June 30, 1987.
3/ Total excludes invalid occupational data.
4/ Includes mining, logging, utilities, miscellaneous amusement and recreation, and graphic art work.
5/ Applicants for whom a complete occupational code cannot be assigned because of lack of training/experience.
6/ Entry level placements are arrayed in the listed occupational categories.

SELECT UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CLAIMS ACTIVITIES

September 1986

State UI Program Activity	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985	Percent Change to Sept. 1986 From:	
				Aug. 1986	Sept. 1985
Total Initial Claims 1/	6,609	6,881	6,498	- 4.0	+ 1.7
Total Continued Weeks	83,780	78,741	76,958	+ 6.4	+ 8.9
Total Benefits Paid	$10,425,112	$9,430,444	$8,306,583	+10.5	+25.5
Total Weeks Compensated	71,820	66,963	65,250	+ 7.3	+10.1
Average Weekly Payment	$145.16	$140.83	$127.30	+ 3.1	+14.0
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate 2/	3.4	3.6	3.2	- 5.6	+ 6.3
UC Fund Balance, End of Month	($1,732,412)	($936,298)	($936,103)	xx	xx
UC Fund Deficit, End of Month	($220,152,032)	($211,430,918)	($249,847,518)	xx	xx

1/ Excluding transitional claims.
2/ Seasonally unadjusted.

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY COUNTY
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
September 1986

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
Barbour	4,340	3,670	670	15.5
Berkeley*	23,490	22,030	1,460	6.2
Boone*	9,030	8,030	1,000	11.0
Braxton	5,170	4,670	500	9.6
Brooke	10,620	10,090	530	5.0
Cabell*	37,250	34,970	2,280	6.1
Calhoun	2,850	2,450	400	14.0
Clay	2,910	2,500	420	14.4
Doddridge*	2,870	2,690	180	6.2
Fayette	16,550	14,910	1,640	9.9
Gilmer	3,080	2,820	250	8.3
Grant	4,680	4,290	390	8.4
Greenbrier*	13,610	12,510	1,110	8.1
Hampshire	5,980	5,410	570	9.5
Hancock	13,900	13,310	600	4.3
Hardy	4,550	4,360	200	4.3
Harrison*	29,320	27,310	2,020	6.9
Jackson	8,630	7,680	950	11.0
Jefferson*	14,570	14,190	380	2.6
Kanawha*	95,710	89,670	6,040	6.3
Lewis	7,660	6,880	780	10.2
Lincoln	6,750	5,970	780	11.6
Logan*	15,090	13,290	1,790	11.9
McDowell	9,700	7,340	2,360	24.3
Marion	21,940	20,050	1,890	8.6
Marshall*	15,440	13,920	1,520	9.8
Mason	8,120	7,150	970	12.0
Mercer	26,190	24,100	2,100	8.0
Mineral	10,710	9,990	730	6.8
Mingo	10,440	9,200	1,250	11.9
Monongalia*	31,250	30,110	1,140	3.7
Monroe*	4,800	4,470	340	7.0
Morgan	4,900	4,570	330	6.8
Nicholas	8,660	7,630	1,030	11.9
Ohio*	21,890	20,610	1,280	5.8
Pendleton	3,420	3,270	150	4.5
Pleasants	2,420	2,190	230	9.6
Pocahontas	3,860	3,440	420	10.9
Preston*	13,100	12,110	960	7.5
Putnam*	16,990	15,910	1,080	6.4
Raleigh	30,090	26,980	3,110	10.3
Randolph	10,560	9,510	1,050	9.9
Ritchie	4,860	4,430	430	8.8
Roane	5,530	5,000	530	9.7
Summers	4,710	4,330	390	8.2
Taylor	5,200	4,750	460	8.8
Tucker	3,480	3,070	410	11.7
Tyler	4,970	4,290	680	13.7
Upshur	8,450	7,570	880	10.4
Wayne*	16,350	15,320	1,040	6.4
Webster	3,010	2,710	310	10.2
Wetzel	9,170	7,840	1,330	14.5
Wirt	2,150	1,890	260	12.1
Wood*	40,480	37,650	2,820	7.0
Wyoming	8,660	7,480	1,180	13.6

All data have been revised to March 1985 benchmark.

Civilian labor force is equal to the sum of employment and unemployment. However, due to independent rounding of the figures, employment and unemployment estimates may not sum exactly to civilian labor force estimates.

*These data are included in the multi-county areas listed by labor market areas in the table entitled "West Virginia Labor Force Statistics, By Labor Market Area."

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY LABOR MARKET AREA
(Seasonally Unadjusted)

September 1986

Labor Market Area	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Unadjusted)	118,244	110,229	8,015	6.8
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)	118,220	109,891	8,329	7.0
NOTE: THE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS LISTED BELOW WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS				
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA	710,100	652,500	57,600	8.1
CHARLESTON (Kanawha and Putnam Counties, West Virginia)	112,700	105,600	7,100	6.3
HUNTINGTON - ASHLAND - IRONTON (Cabell and Wayne Counties, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter, and Greenup Counties, Kentucky; and Lawrence County, Ohio)	117,000	110,100	6,900	5.9
PARKERSBURG - MARIETTA (Wood County, West Virginia, and Washington County, Ohio)	68,000	63,700	4,300	6.3
WHEELING - BRIDGEPORT (Ohio and Marshall Counties, West Virginia, and Belmont County, Ohio	66,700	62,200	4,500	6.7
BECKLEY (Raleigh County)	30,090	26,980	3,110	10.3
BLUEFIELD (Mercer County)	26,190	24,100	2,100	8.0
CLARKSBURG (Doddridge and Harrison Counties)	32,190	30,000	2,190	6.8
FAIRMONT (Marion County)	21,940	20,050	1,890	8.6
LOGAN - MADISON (Logan and Boone Counties)	24,110	21,330	2,790	11.6
MARTINSBURG (Berkeley and Jefferson Counties)	38,060	36,220	1,840	4.8
MONTGOMERY - OAK HILL (Fayette County)	16,550	14,910	1,640	9.9
MORGANTOWN - KINGWOOD (Monongalia and Preston Counties)	44,350	42,220	2,120	4.8
RONCEVERTE - WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS (Greenbrier and Monroe Counties)	18,420	16,970	1,440	7.8
WELCH (McDowell County)	9,700	7,340	2,360	24.3

The cities listed above are the names of the labor market areas composed of the indicated counties.

Data are for the labor market areas, not the cities proper.

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
September 1986

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
Barbour	4,701	3,696	1,005	21.4
Berkeley*	24,394	22,203	2,191	9.0
Boone*	9,588	8,098	1,490	15.5
Braxton	5,454	4,711	743	13.6
Brooke	10,964	10,174	790	7.2
Cabell*	38,662	35,247	3,415	8.8
Calhoun	3,071	2,474	597	19.4
Clay	3,142	2,515	627	20.0
Doddridge*	2,980	2,714	266	8.9
Fayette	17,477	15,029	2,448	14.0
Gilmer	3,226	2,846	380	11.8
Grant	4,912	4,322	590	12.0
Greenbrier*	14,261	12,606	1,655	11.6
Hampshire	6,308	5,454	854	13.5
Hancock	14,308	13,414	894	6.2
Hardy	4,687	4,392	295	6.3
Harrison*	30,539	27,525	3,014	9.9
Jackson	9,166	7,742	1,424	15.5
Jefferson*	14,874	14,306	568	3.8
Kanawha*	99,430	90,394	9,036	9.1
Lewis	8,107	6,940	1,167	14.4
Lincoln	7,188	6,021	1,167	16.2
Logan*	16,081	13,400	2,681	16.7
McDowell	10,933	7,403	3,530	32.3
Marion	23,040	20,213	2,827	12.3
Marshall*	16,300	14,031	2,269	13.9
Mason	8,662	7,209	1,453	16.8
Mercer	27,426	24,290	3,136	11.4
Mineral	11,358	10,349	1,009	8.9
Mingo	11,134	9,271	1,863	16.7
Monongalia*	32,061	30,351	1,710	5.3
Monroe*	5,008	4,503	505	10.1
Morgan	5,098	4,603	495	9.7
Nicholas	9,230	7,688	1,542	16.7
Ohio*	22,691	20,776	1,915	8.4
Pendleton	3,525	3,296	229	6.5
Pleasants	2,551	2,202	349	13.7
Pocahontas	4,095	3,468	627	15.3
Preston*	13,679	12,212	1,467	10.7
Putnam*	17,659	16,041	1,618	9.2
Raleigh	31,855	27,198	4,657	14.6
Randolph	11,161	9,590	1,571	14.1
Ritchie	5,110	4,466	644	12.6
Roane	5,837	5,038	799	13.7
Summers	4,937	4,362	575	11.6
Taylor	5,466	4,785	681	12.5
Tucker	3,705	3,097	608	16.4
Tyler	5,337	4,323	1,014	19.0
Upshur	8,950	7,634	1,316	14.7
Wayne*	16,992	15,438	1,554	9.1
Webster	3,185	2,728	457	14.3
Wetzel	9,891	7,898	1,993	20.1
Wirt	2,290	1,901	389	17.0
Wood*	42,177	37,956	4,221	10.0
Wyoming	9,302	7,540	1,762	18.9

All data have been revised to March 1985 benchmark.

Civilian labor force is equal to the sum of employment and unemployment.

*These data are included in the multi-county areas listed by labor market areas in the table entitled "West Virginia Labor Force Statistics, By Labor Market Area."

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY LABOR MARKET AREA
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)

September 1986

Labor Market Area	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Unadjusted)	118,244	110,229	8,015	6.8
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)	118,220	109,891	8,329	7.0
NOTE: THE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS LISTED BELOW WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE				
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA	744,161	658,080	86,081	11.6
CHARLESTON (Kanawha and Putnam Counties, West Virginia)	117,089	106,435	10,654	9.1
HUNTINGTON - ASHLAND - IRONTON (Cabell and Wayne Counties, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter, and Greenup Counties, Kentucky; and Lawrence County, Ohio)	125,644	113,414	12,230	9.7
PARKERSBURG - MARIETTA (Wood County, West Virginia, and Washington County, Ohio)	71,772	64,338	7,434	10.4
WHEELING - BRIDGEPORT (Ohio and Marshall Counties, West Virginia, and Belmont County, Ohio)	70,699	62,810	7,889	11.2
BECKLEY (Raleigh County)	31,855	27,198	4,657	14.6
BLUEFIELD (Mercer County)	27,426	24,290	3,136	11.4
CLARKSBURG (Doddridge and Harrison Counties)	33,519	30,239	3,280	9.8
FAIRMONT (Marion County)	23,040	20,213	2,827	12.3
LOGAN - MADISON (Logan and Boone Counties)	25,669	21,498	4,171	16.2
MARTINSBURG (Berkeley and Jefferson Counties)	39,268	36,509	2,759	7.0
MONTGOMERY - OAK HILL (Fayette County)	17,477	15,029	2,448	14.0
MORGANTOWN - KINGWOOD (Monongalia and Preston Counties)	45,740	42,563	3,177	6.9
RONCEVERTE - WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS (Greenbrier and Monroe Counties)	19,269	17,109	2,160	11.2
WELCH (McDowell County)	10,933	7,403	3,530	32.3

The cities listed above are the names of the labor market areas composed of the indicated counties.

Data are for the labor market areas, not the cities proper.

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY COUNTY
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
Revised August 1986

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
Barbour	4,370	3,670	700	15.9
Berkeley*	23,050	21,710	1,340	5.8
Boone*	8,940	7,920	1,020	11.4
Braxton	5,220	4,700	520	9.9
Brooke	10,670	10,000	670	6.2
Cabell*	37,460	34,970	2,490	6.7
Calhoun	2,850	2,430	430	15.0
Clay	2,880	2,420	450	15.7
Doddridge*	2,870	2,680	200	6.8
Fayette	16,810	15,030	1,780	10.6
Gilmer	3,010	2,790	230	7.5
Grant	4,730	4,240	490	10.4
Greenbrier*	13,630	12,520	1,110	8.2
Hampshire	5,890	5,450	440	7.5
Hancock	13,760	13,190	570	4.1
Hardy	4,640	4,420	220	4.8
Harrison*	29,320	27,170	2,160	7.3
Jackson	8,670	7,690	980	11.2
Jefferson*	14,390	13,990	410	2.8
Kanawha*	96,400	90,090	6,310	6.5
Lewis	7,600	6,820	770	10.2
Lincoln	6,700	5,860	840	12.5
Logan*	15,080	13,100	1,970	13.1
McDowell	9,860	7,440	2,410	24.5
Marion	21,810	19,780	2,030	9.3
Marshall*	15,300	14,000	1,300	8.5
Mason	8,110	7,090	1,020	12.5
Mercer	26,140	24,120	2,020	7.7
Mineral	10,680	9,920	760	7.1
Mingo	10,470	9,180	1,290	12.3
Monongalia*	30,790	29,590	1,200	3.9
Monroe*	4,850	4,470	380	7.8
Morgan	4,820	4,550	270	5.6
Nicholas	8,670	7,600	1,070	12.4
Ohio*	22,070	20,720	1,350	6.1
Pendleton	3,500	3,310	190	5.3
Pleasants	2,410	2,190	230	9.4
Pocahontas	3,890	3,440	440	11.4
Preston*	12,930	11,910	1,020	7.9
Putnam*	17,260	15,990	1,270	7.4
Raleigh	30,100	27,150	2,950	9.8
Randolph	10,670	9,510	1,160	10.9
Ritchie	4,990	4,510	480	9.6
Roane	5,660	5,080	580	10.3
Summers	4,740	4,370	370	7.8
Taylor	5,150	4,660	480	9.4
Tucker	3,390	2,990	400	11.9
Tyler	4,880	4,280	600	12.2
Upshur	8,180	7,240	940	11.5
Wayne*	16,430	15,320	1,110	6.8
Webster	3,020	2,690	340	11.1
Wetzel	9,130	7,860	1,280	14.0
Wirt	2,200	1,920	270	12.4
Wood*	40,190	37,340	2,850	7.1
Wyoming	8,530	7,380	1,150	13.5

All data have been revised to March 1985 benchmark.

Civilian labor force is equal to the sum of employment and unemployment. However, due to independent rounding of the figures, employment and unemployment estimates may not sum exactly to civilian labor force estimates.

*These data are included in the multi-county areas listed by labor market areas in the table entitled "West Virginia Labor Force Statistics, By Labor Market Area."

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY LABOR MARKET AREA
(Seasonally Unadjusted)

Revised August 1986

Labor Market Area	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Unadjusted)	119,471	111,515	7,955	6.7
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)	118,182	110,155	8,027	6.8
NOTE: THE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS LISTED BELOW WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS				
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA	709,700	650,500	59,300	8.4
CHARLESTON (Kanawha and Putnam Counties, West Virginia)	113,700	106,100	7,600	6.7
HUNTINGTON - ASHLAND - IRONTON (Cabell and Wayne Counties, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter, and Greenup Counties, Kentucky; and Lawrence County, Ohio)	117,600	110,100	7,400	6.3
PARKERSBURG - MARIETTA (Wood County, West Virginia, and Washington County, Ohio)	67,700	63,200	4,500	6.6
WHEELING - BRIDGEPORT (Ohio and Marshall Counties, West Virginia, and Belmont County, Ohio)	67,000	62,600	4,400	6.6
BECKLEY (Raleigh County)	30,100	27,150	2,950	9.8
BLUEFIELD (Mercer County)	26,140	24,120	2,020	7.7
CLARKSBURG (Doddridge and Harrison Counties)	32,200	29,850	2,350	7.3
FAIRMONT (Marion County)	21,810	19,780	2,030	9.3
LOGAN - MADISON (Logan and Boone Counties)	24,010	21,020	2,990	12.5
MARTINSBURG (Berkeley and Jefferson Counties)	37,440	35,700	1,740	4.7
MONTGOMERY - OAK HILL (Fayette County)	16,810	15,030	1,780	10.6
MORGANTOWN - KINGWOOD (Monongalia and Preston Counties)	43,730	41,500	2,220	5.1
RONCEVERTE - WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS (Greenbrier and Monroe Counties)	18,480	16,990	1,490	8.1
WELCH (McDowell County)	9,860	7,440	2,410	24.5

The cities listed above are the names of the labor market areas composed of the indicated counties.

Data are for the labor market areas, not the cities proper.

When you need workers, contact your local Job Service:

Beckley	300 S Valley Drive	253-2746	Morgantown	304 Scott Avenue	292-7333
Bluefield	5 Mercer Plaza	327-7155	New Martinsville	249 Clark Street	455-2280
Charleston	211 Broad Street	344-3471	Parkersburg	300 Lakeview Center	485-5566
Clarksburg	165 W Pike Street	624-7691	Point Pleasant	225 Sixth Street	675-2770
Elkins	7 Randolph Avenue	636-1810	Ronceverte	209 W Main Street	647-5655
Fairmont	213 Jackson Street	363-5550	Summersville	806 Broad Street	872-2950
Huntington	914 Fifth Avenue	523-8443	Weirton	3828 Main Street	748-8500
Logan	195 Dingess Street	752-6620	Welch	23 Elkhorn Street	463-3131
Martinsburg	617 W King Street	263-3336	Wheeling	22 Tenth Street	233-0200
			Williamson	120 W First Avenue	235-4090

West Virginia Department of Employment Security
Labor and Economic Research Section, 112 California Avenue, Charleston 25305-0112
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Prepared quarterly by the
Labor and Economic
Research Section

West Virginia
Department of
Employment Security

Arch A Moore, Jr, Governor

Adna Irl Thomas, Commissioner

West Virginia Labor Market Trends

December 1986

STATE HIGHLIGHTS

EMPLOYMENT

Seasonal job losses in agriculture and construction, along with a further reduction in mining, lowered employment in West Virginia 1,500 since last month to an estimated 650,200 at mid-December 1986. Employment currently is 400 below that of December last year. The mining industry is chiefly responsible for over-the-year losses inasmuch as current employment would be substantially ahead of last year had employment in that industry held constant.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment, now at 600,600, trails November by 400. Manufacturing firms reported few changes in employment over the month and these were quite small. The loss of 100 each in stone, clay and glass and in primary metals was matched by equal gains in machinery and electronic equipment. No changes were recorded in the nondurable goods industries. Thus manufacturing employment held its November mark of 87,600. Seasonal losses in construction along with a further decline in mining lowered employment in the nonmanufacturing industries 400 during the past month to 513,000. Mining employment fell 600 to 37,800 in December. Employment in this industry has posted a drop for 15 consecutive months. The last advance reported occurred during the August/September span last year. Construction activity fell in December, as usual; 1,600 to 24,600. To care for the Christmas volume of buying, trade, paced by a pickup of 1,400 in department stores, added 2,000 employees boosting all trade employment to 138,100 in December. All the holiday buying was not confined to department stores. Additional hiring was also reported by food stores (300); apparel shops (500); and furniture stores (300). Service activities encompass such a wide variety of seasonal forces that good weather for one will be bad for another. Mild winter weather prevented normal seasonal gains in ski resorts, thus employment in hotels dipped 200. Also losses of 300 each were noted in amusements and health services. A good gain of 700 in business services was due in part to firms in the business of supplying temporary employees. Government was quite stable during the November/December interval with employment inching up 100 to 131,200.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The estimated number of idle jobseekers rose 7,500 during the November/December 1986 interval to 64,500. While unemployment always goes up between November and December the range is a very broad one. During the past ten years the increase has varied from 2,300 to 12,900. The rate of unemployment rose a full point to 9.0 percent of the state's labor force in December. The current volume of unemployment is 6,200 less than December 1985.

Summary

Total employment declined by 1,500. Total unemployment increased by 7,500. The unemployment rate increased by 1.0 to 9.0 percent. Notable industry changes between November and December 1986 were:

Mining	(- 600)	Business and Repair Services	(+700)
Construction	(-1,600)	Amusements	(-300)
Retail Trade	(+1,900)	Health Services	(-300)
Hotels	(- 200)	Federal Government	(+200)

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(In Thousands - Seasonally Unadjusted)
December 1986

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons			Net Change to Dec. 1986 from:	
	Dec. 1986	Nov.** 1986	Dec. 1985	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)					
Civilian Labor Force	714.8	708.6	721.3	6.2	-6.5
Total Employment	650.2	651.7	650.6	-1.5	-0.4
Self-Employed, Unpaid Family Workers, Domestics in Private Households, & Agricultural Workers	56.9	58.3	56.6	-1.4	0.3
Total Unemployment	64.5	57.0	70.7	7.5	-6.2
Unemployment Rate	9.0	8.0	9.8	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)					
Labor Force	757.7	757.4	761.0	0.3	-3.3
Total Employment	665.7	667.8	666.0	-2.1	-0.3
Total Unemployment	92.1	89.6	95.0	2.5	-2.9
Unemployment Rate	12.1	11.8	12.5	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series					
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	600.6	601.0	600.9	-0.4	-0.3
Manufacturing	87.6	87.6	88.4	0.0	-0.8
Durable Goods	48.4	48.4	49.5	0.0	-1.1
Lumber & Furniture	6.5	6.5	6.4	0.0	0.1
Stone, Clay, & Glass	9.2	9.3	9.9	-0.1	-0.7
Primary Metals	15.5	15.6	15.3	-0.1	0.2
Fabricated Metals	5.2	5.2	5.4	0.0	-0.2
Machinery, except Electrical	5.6	5.5	5.9	0.1	-0.3
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	2.4	2.3	2.8	0.1	-0.4
Other Durable Goods 1/	4.0	4.0	3.8	0.0	0.2
Nondurable Goods	39.2	39.2	38.9	0.0	0.3
Food	4.8	4.8	4.5	0.0	0.3
Apparel	4.0	4.0	3.8	0.0	0.2
Printing & Publishing	4.7	4.7	4.7	0.0	0.0
Chemicals	18.9	18.9	19.7	0.0	-0.8
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	6.8	6.8	6.2	0.0	0.6
Nonmanufacturing	513.0	513.4	512.5	-0.4	0.5
Mining	37.8	38.4	42.7	-0.6	-4.9
Bituminous Coal Mining	32.6	33.1	36.8	-0.5	-4.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	4.4	4.4	4.9	0.0	-0.5
Contract Construction	24.6	26.2	24.7	-1.6	-0.1
Building Construction	7.5	7.4	7.0	0.1	0.5
Heavy Construction	7.5	8.5	6.6	-1.0	0.9
Special Trade Contractors	9.6	10.3	11.1	-0.7	-1.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	36.2	36.2	37.5	0.0	-1.3
Transportation	16.0	16.0	16.9	0.0	-0.9
Communication	7.8	7.8	7.9	0.0	-0.1
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	12.4	12.4	12.7	0.0	-0.3

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons			Net Change to Dec. 1986 from:	
	Dec. 1986	Nov.** 1986	Dec. 1985	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985
Nonmanufacturing--cont.					
Trade	138.1	136.1	136.9	2.0	1.2
Wholesale	29.0	28.9	29.5	0.1	-0.5
Retail	109.1	107.2	107.4	1.9	1.7
Building Materials & Garden Supplies	4.4	4.6	4.5	-0.2	-0.1
General Merchandise Stores	20.5	19.1	20.6	1.4	-0.1
Food Stores	20.7	20.4	20.6	0.3	0.1
Automotive Dealers & Gasoline Service Stations	13.1	13.1	12.8	0.0	0.3
Apparel & Accessory Stores	5.8	5.3	5.8	0.5	0.0
Furniture & Home Furnishing Stores	5.0	4.7	4.9	0.3	0.1
Eating & Drinking Places	28.6	29.5	27.6	-0.9	1.0
Miscellaneous Retail	11.0	10.5	10.6	0.5	0.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	24.2	24.1	23.7	0.1	0.5
Banking	10.6	10.6	10.4	0.0	0.2
Insurance Carriers, Agents, & Brokers	6.4	6.4	6.2	0.0	0.2
Services	120.9	121.3	117.9	-0.4	3.0
Hotels	7.2	7.4	7.1	-0.2	0.1
Personal Services	6.5	6.5	6.2	0.0	0.3
Business & Repair Services	19.3	18.6	15.9	0.7	3.4
Amusements, including Motion Pictures	4.2	4.5	4.4	-0.3	-0.2
Health Services	44.7	45.0	44.0	-0.3	0.7
Educational Services	5.2	5.3	5.5	-0.1	-0.3
Social Services	6.6	6.7	6.7	-0.1	-0.1
Government	131.2	131.1	129.1	0.1	2.1
Federal	16.0	15.8	15.7	0.2	0.3
Hospitals	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0
US Postal Service	5.4	5.3	5.2	0.1	0.2
All Others	7.7	7.6	7.6	0.1	0.1
State	40.8	40.8	40.8	0.0	0.0
Hospitals	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Education	17.7	17.7	17.6	0.0	0.1
All Others	19.7	19.7	19.8	0.0	-0.1
Local	74.4	74.5	72.6	-0.1	1.8
Hospitals	5.8	5.9	5.7	-0.1	0.1
Education	48.5	48.2	46.8	0.3	1.7
All Others	20.1	20.4	20.1	-0.3	0.0
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0.6	0.6	0.9	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.

** Revised.

1/ Other Durable Goods include instruments and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.
2/ Other Nondurable Goods include: tobacco; textiles; paper; petroleum refining; and leather products. All data have been revised to March 1985 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month. The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of state residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates. The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF WEST VIRGINIA PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECT INDUSTRIES

December 1986

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec. 1986	Nov.* 1986	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1986	Nov.* 1986	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1986	Nov.* 1986	Dec. 1985
Total Manufacturing	$424.56	$428.26	$417.11	41.1	41.1	40.3	$10.33	$10.42	$10.35
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	410.84	413.31	371.52	40.2	39.4	38.7	10.22	10.49	9.60
Primary Metals Industries	539.56	543.65	560.53	41.0	41.5	42.4	13.16	13.10	13.22
Fabricated Metals Products	411.48	443.11	390.45	40.7	44.4	41.1	10.11	9.98	9.50
Machinery (excluding Electrical)	388.96	396.41	371.96	37.8	38.3	35.8	10.29	10.35	10.39
Electrial & Electronic Equipment	484.40	495.03	445.83	44.4	43.5	42.5	10.91	11.38	10.49
Chemicals & Allied Products	648.81	654.01	625.48	44.5	44.4	42.9	14.58	14.73	14.58
Bituminous Coal Mining	628.41	590.26	646.67	39.3	37.1	41.4	15.99	15.91	15.62
Contract Construction	472.64	453.26	477.40	34.2	33.5	35.6	13.82	13.53	13.41

*Revised.

This series includes 64,100 manufacturing, 27,000 bituminous coal mining, and 21,400 construction full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

The number of favorable West Virginia indicators skidded to five in December from ten the previous month. A year ago the number inclined to seven from six in November.

Three of the five favorables were output indicators: telephone toll messages and electric power sales both rose. The production of bituminous coal slipped downward despite increases in both the weekly hours and the weekly earnings of mine workers. West Virginia auto and truck sales diminished by 30 percent despite the fact that national auto sales increased by 27 percent. West Virginia's auto and truck sales at 4,296 were 68 percent less than the October total. October sales were the highest of any month in 1986.

None of the seven unemployment indicators were favorable in December although most of them were favorable in November. The insured unemployment rate indicators were favorable in seven of the twelve months of 1986, although neither was favorable in December. The others were favorable approximately half of the time during 1986.

There was a 47 percent decrease in help wanted advertising from November to December.

The sharp decline in the number of favorable indicators from November to December was not a seasonal phenomenon. In the last few years, the number of favorables has tended to accede rather than to recede between November and December. Consequently, the problems of the state's economy are basic to the economy at this time and should not be dismissed as the result of a seasonal contraction.

COUNTY EMPHASIS

The median unemployment rate for West Virginia's 55 counties jumped to 10.8 percent from 10.0 percent in November, but it remained lower than the rates for December one and two years ago. The increase was quite widespread since the rate went up in 51 counties. There were 33 counties with unemployment rates in double digits, up from 28 in November.

In December, there were 14 counties that had a total employment of 10,000 or more and also had an unemployment rate in single digits. This is a reduction from the 17 reported last month. These 14 counties--Berkeley, Cabell, Hancock, Harrison, Jefferson, Kanawha, Marion, Mercer, Mineral, Monongalia, Ohio, Putnam, Wayne, and Wood--had almost 58 percent of the state's employment in December. Compared with a month ago, these same counties had an increase of 660 in employment compared with a 1,500 loss in employment for the state as a whole.

There were 13 counties in which mining was the largest industry of unemployment. These counties had a median unemployment rate of 12.2 percent. For those 38 counties in which either construction or manufacturing was the leading industry, the median unemployment rate was 10.3 percent.

Generally the county indicators fell in December, but all of them tend to be less unfavorable than were the same indicators in December 1985.

	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985	Latest Data Favorable/Unfavorable
Average Weekly Hours in Manufacturing				
Unadjusted	41.1	41.4	40.3	Unfavorable
Seasonally Adjusted	40.9	41.4	40.1	Unfavorable
Average Weekly Earnings in Manufacturing, Unadjusted	$424.56	$428.26	$417.11	Unfavorable
Average Weekly Hours in Bituminous Coal Mining, Unadjusted	39.3	37.1	41.4	Favorable
Average Weekly Earnings in Bituminous Coal Mining, Unadjusted	$628.41	$590.26	$646.67	Favorable
Telephone Toll Messages (1984 = 100)	99.9	95.9	116.5	Favorable
Commercial & Industrial Electric Power Sales (000,000 KWH)				
Unadjusted	1,017	941	1,031	Favorable
Seasonally Adjusted	1,007	952	1,020	Favorable
Insured Unemployment Rate				
Unadjusted	4.3%	3.8%	4.7%	Unfavorable
Seasonally Adjusted	3.8%	3.8%	4.4%	No Change
Coal Production (000 Tons)				
Unadjusted	9,801	10,134	9,757	Unfavorable
Seasonally Adjusted	10,239	10,289	10,193	Unfavorable
Interstate Initial Claims				
Unadjusted	1,326	886	1,096	Unfavorable
Seasonally Adjusted	1,123	845	928	Unfavorable
Average Weekly Initial Claims				
Unadjusted	2,783	1,851	2,849	Unfavorable
Seasonally Adjusted	2,232	1,937	2,285	Unfavorable
Average Duration of Benefits (Weeks), Unadjusted	14.0	8.3	12.8	Unfavorable
Gasoline & Motor Carrier Road Tax Receipts ($000), Unadjusted	$8,708	$9,398	$10,643	Unfavorable

(NA) Not Available.

SELECT NATIONAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985	Latest Data Favorable/Unfavorable
Consumer Price Index (1967 = 100), Not Seasonally Adjusted	331.1	330.8	327.4	Unfavorable
Producer Price Index (1967 = 100), Finished Goods, Seasonally Adjusted	290.9	290.9	298.3	No Change
Prime Interest Rate Percent, Per Annum, Unadjusted	7.50%	7.50%	9.50%	No Change
Industrial Production (1967 = 100), Seasonally Adjusted	126.6	126.0	125.6	Favorable
Retail Sales (Billions of Dollars), Seasonally Adjusted	$126.3	$120.9	(NA)	(NA)
Personal Income (Billions of Dollars), Seasonally Adjusted	$3,555	$3,527	$3,418	Favorable
Housing Starts (000), Seasonally Adjusted	1,802	1,585	1,882	Favorable
Automobile Sales (000), Unadjusted	992	782	813	Favorable

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS' HIGHLIGHTS

CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

(Counties of Kanawha and Putnam, West Virginia)

EMPLOYMENT: Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment showed a slight increase of 300 during December 1986 in the area. The manufacturing sector remained unchanged, while nonmanufacturing advanced by 300. Gains in the nonmanufacturing sector resulted from a rise of 400 in trade and in a 200 growth in local government. Contract construction fell by 300. It should be noted that seasonal factors influenced changes in trade and contract construction. Comparison with year-ago total nonagricultural wage and salary employment reveals a decline of 800 jobs. The loss was centered in manufacturing (700), state government (500), and bituminous coal mining (400). This was offset by an employment boost of 700 in the service industry.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment moved up by 600 during December 1986 in the area. With the unemployment rate increasing to 6.6 percent of the civilian labor force, this figure is well below the 7.4 percent recorded during December 1985.

HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA - ASHLAND, KENTUCKY - IRONTON, OHIO

(Counties of Cabell and Wayne, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter and Greenup, Kentucky; Lawrence, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: Total employment in the area rose by 300 during December to 111,400. Manufacturing employment dropped by 100 during the period to 19,100, with the loss registered in the nondurable goods sector. Nonmanufacturing employment advanced 400 due mainly to the normal seasonal increase in retail trade.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment grew by 800 during the month, rising to the 7,400 level. However, during the past twelve months, total unemployment has fallen by a sizable 1,100.

PARKERSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA - MARIETTA, OHIO

(Counties of Wood, West Virginia; Washington, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment remained unchanged during December 1986 in the area. Compared with a year-ago, nonagricultural wage and salary employment indicated a slight 300 decrease. The only noteworthy increase in employment occurred in services edging up by 500. Contract construction slipped 300 over the year.

UNEMPLOYMENT: December 1986 total unemployment rose by 500, while the unemployment rate moved up to 7.6 percent of the civilian labor force. Comparison with December 1985 indicates little or no change.

WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA - BRIDGEPORT, OHIO

(Counties of Marshall and Ohio, West Virginia; Belmont, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: While total employment slipped 100 during the last month, the nonagricultural estimate increased by the same number. Manufacturing accounted for the growth as total nonmanufacturing remained unchanged. Both durables and nondurables edged up 100. Nonmanufacturing's internal fluctuations were limited to a 200 seasonal gain in trade, a minor (100) upturn in government, and losses of 100 in mining, finance, insurance, and real estate, and services.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment advanced more rapidly over the recent monthly comparison period. The estimate rose 300 to an even 5,000, or 7.4 percent of the labor force. Factors presently influencing the labor force include seasonal pressures, labor-management disputes, and ongoing structural change.

CHARLESTON CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
December 1986

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons Dec. 1986	Nov.** 1986	Dec. 1985	Change to Dec. 1986 from: Nov. 1986 Number	Nov. 1986 Percent	Dec. 1985 Number	Dec. 1985 Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	114,000	112,700	113,900	1300	1.2	100	0.1
Employment	106,500	105,900	105,500	600	0.6	1000	0.9
Unemployment	7,500	6,900	8,400	600	8.7	-900	-10.7
Unemployment Rate	6.6	6.1	7.4	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	119,695	119,244	119,267	451	0.4	428	0.4
Total Employment	109,009	108,429	107,986	580	0.5	1023	0.9
Total Unemployment	10,686	10,815	11,281	-129	-1.2	-595	-5.3
Unemployment Rate	8.9	9.1	9.5	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	108,000	107,700	108,800	300	0.3	-800	-0.7
Manufacturing	12,400	12,400	13,100	0	0.0	-700	-5.3
Durable Goods	1,700	1,700	2,300	0	0.0	-600	-26.1
Fabricated Metal Products	1,100	1,100	1,500	0	0.0	-400	-26.7
Other Durable Goods 1/	600	600	800	0	0.0	-200	-25.0
Nondurable Goods	10,700	10,700	10,800	0	0.0	-100	-0.9
Chemicals & Allied Products	9,300	9,300	9,400	0	0.0	-100	-1.1
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	1,400	1,400	1,400	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nonmanufacturing	95,600	95,300	95,700	300	0.3	-100	-0.1
Mining	2,100	2,100	2,500	0	0.0	-400	-16.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	1,500	1,500	1,900	0	0.0	-400	-21.1
Contract Construction	4,600	4,900	4,600	-300	-6.1	0	0.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	8,400	8,400	8,700	0	0.0	-300	-3.4
Trade	28,500	28,100	28,600	400	1.4	-100	-0.3
Wholesale	7,600	7,500	7,700	100	1.3	-100	-1.3
Retail	20,900	20,600	20,900	300	1.5	0	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	4,100	4,000	4,400	100	2.5	-300	-6.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	6,000	6,000	5,900	0	0.0	100	1.7
Services	24,300	24,300	23,600	0	0.0	700	3.0
Health	9,200	9,200	9,000	0	0.0	200	2.2
Government	21,700	21,500	21,800	200	0.9	-100	-0.5
Federal	1,800	1,800	1,700	0	0.0	100	5.9
State	10,700	10,700	11,200	0	0.0	-500	-4.5
Local	9,200	9,000	8,900	200	2.2	300	3.4
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	0	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.
**Revised.
1/ Other Durable Goods include: furniture and fixtures; transportation equipment; measuring, analyzing and controlling instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.
2/ Other Nondurable Goods include: paper and allied products; petroleum refining and related products; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; and leather and leather products.

All data have been revised to March 1985 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF CHARLESTON PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
December 1986

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings Dec. 1986	Nov.* 1986	Dec. 1985	Average Weekly Hours Dec. 1986	Nov.* 1986	Dec. 1985	Average Hourly Earnings Dec. 1986	Nov.* 1986	Dec. 1985
Total Manufacturing	$555.43	$568.76	$549.95	43.7	42.7	41.6	$12.71	$13.32	$13.22
Nondurable Goods	587.41	603.40	597.55	44.4	43.1	42.2	13.23	14.00	14.16
Chemicals	646.65	668.84	647.79	45.0	44.5	43.1	14.37	15.03	15.03

*Revised.

This series includes 6,400 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

HUNTINGTON-ASHLAND-IRONTON CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
December 1986

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons			Change to Dec. 1986 from:			
	Dec. 1986	Nov.** 1986	Dec. 1985	Nov. 1986 Number	Nov. 1986 Percent	Dec. 1985 Number	Dec. 1985 Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	118,800	117,600	118,700	1200	1.0	100	0.1
Employment	111,400	111,100	110,200	300	0.3	1200	1.1
Unemployment	7,400	6,600	8,500	800	12.1	-1100	-12.9
Unemployment Rate	6.2	5.6	7.2	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	128,345	127,433	129,730	912	0.7	-1385	-1.1
Total Employment	114,903	115,289	114,701	-386	-0.3	202	0.2
Total Unemployment	13,442	12,144	15,029	1298	10.7	-1587	-10.6
Unemployment Rate	10.5	9.5	11.6	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	102,200	101,900	101,800	300	0.3	400	0.4
Manufacturing	19,100	19,200	19,700	-100	-0.5	-600	-3.0
Durable Goods	11,700	11,700	12,100	0	0.0	-400	-3.3
Stone, Clay, & Glass	1,900	1,900	1,900	0	0.0	0	0.0
Primary & Fabricated Metals	7,100	7,100	7,100	0	0.0	0	0.0
Machinery & Transportation Equipment	1,900	1,900	2,200	0	0.0	-300	-13.6
Other Durable Goods 1/	800	800	900	0	0.0	-100	-11.1
Nondurable Goods	7,400	7,500	7,600	-100	-1.3	-200	-2.6
Apparel	1,700	1,700	1,700	0	0.0	0	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	4,600	4,700	4,800	-100	-2.1	-200	-4.2
Nonmanufacturing	83,100	82,700	82,100	400	0.5	1000	1.2
Mining	1,200	1,200	1,200	0	0.0	0	0.0
Contract Construction	4,000	4,300	4,300	-300	-7.0	-300	-7.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	7,500	7,500	7,900	0	0.0	-400	-5.1
Trade	27,600	27,100	26,800	500	1.8	800	3.0
Wholesale	5,800	5,900	5,600	-100	-1.7	200	3.6
Retail	21,800	21,200	21,200	600	2.8	600	2.8
General Merchandise Stores	4,200	3,700	4,100	300	7.7	100	2.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	4,000	3,900	3,800	100	2.6	200	5.3
Services	19,000	19,000	18,500	0	0.0	500	2.7
Health	7,000	7,100	7,000	-100	-1.4	0	0.0
Government	19,800	19,700	19,600	100	0.5	200	1.0
Federal	2,800	2,800	2,800	0	0.0	0	0.0
State	5,000	4,900	4,900	100	2.0	100	2.0
Local	12,000	12,000	11,900	0	0.0	100	0.8
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	0	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.
**Revised.
1/ Other Durable Goods include: furniture and fixtures; measuring, analyzing and controlling instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.
2/ Other Nondurable Goods include: paper and allied products; petroleum refining and related products; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; and leather and leather products.

All data have been revised to March 1985 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF HUNTINGTON-ASHLAND-IRONTON PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
December 1986

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec. 1986	Nov.* 1986	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1986	Nov.* 1986	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1986	Nov.* 1986	Dec. 1985
Total Manufacturing	$486.82	$469.62	$464.13	40.2	39.9	39.5	$12.11	$11.77	$11.75
Durable Goods	542.75	512.33	504.40	40.9	40.5	40.0	12.83	12.65	12.61
Stone, Clay, & Glass	488.57	442.15	456.68	44.7	41.4	42.8	10.93	10.68	10.67
Primary & Fabricated Metals	577.50	563.74	550.42	39.8	39.7	39.4	14.51	14.20	13.97
Machinery	473.47	501.40	547.84	41.9	43.6	42.8	11.30	11.50	12.80
Nondurable Goods	414.77	387.77	381.85	38.8	38.7	38.3	10.69	10.02	9.97

*Revised.

This series includes 13,600 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

PARKERSBURG-MARIETTA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
December 1986

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons			Change to Dec. 1986 from:			
	Dec. 1986	Nov.** 1986	Dec. 1985	Nov. 1986 Number	Nov. 1986 Percent	Dec. 1985 Number	Dec. 1985 Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	68,400	67,800	68,100	600	0.9	300	0.4
Employment	63,200	63,200	62,900	0	0.0	300	0.5
Unemployment	5,200	4,700	5,100	500	10.6	100	2.0
Unemployment Rate	7.6	6.9	7.5	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	73,141	72,928	72,374	213	0.3	767	1.1
Total Employment	64,819	65,020	64,603	-201	-0.3	216	0.3
Total Unemployment	8,322	7,908	7,771	414	5.2	551	7.1
Unemployment Rate	11.4	10.8	10.7	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	58,500	58,500	58,800	0	0.0	-300	-0.5
Manufacturing	14,200	14,100	14,500	100	0.7	-300	-2.1
Durable Goods	6,800	6,700	7,300	100	1.5	-500	-6.8
Stone, Clay, & Glass	1,700	1,700	2,200	0	0.0	-500	-22.7
Primary & Fabricated Metals	2,900	2,800	2,900	100	3.6	0	0.0
Other Durable Goods 1/	2,200	2,200	2,200	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	7,400	7,400	7,200	0	0.0	200	2.8
Chemicals & Allied Products	5,500	5,500	5,400	0	0.0	100	1.9
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	1,900	1,900	1,800	0	0.0	100	5.6
Nonmanufacturing	44,300	44,400	44,300	-100	-0.2	0	0.0
Mining	800	900	1,100	-100	-11.1	-300	-27.3
Contract Construction	2,800	2,900	3,100	-100	-3.4	-300	-9.7
Transportation & Public Utilities	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Trade	14,200	14,100	14,300	100	0.7	-100	-0.7
Wholesale	2,600	2,600	2,600	0	0.0	0	0.0
Retail	11,600	11,500	11,700	100	0.9	-100	-0.9
General Merchandise Stores	2,200	2,100	2,400	100	4.8	-200	-8.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	2,100	2,100	2,000	0	0.0	100	5.0
Services	12,800	12,800	12,300	0	0.0	500	4.1
Health	3,800	3,800	3,700	0	0.0	100	2.7
Government	9,600	9,600	9,500	0	0.0	100	1.1
Federal	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0.0	0	0.0
State	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0.0	0	0.0
Local	6,900	6,900	6,800	0	0.0	100	1.5
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	0	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.
**Revised.
1/ Other Durable Goods include: furniture and fixtures; measuring, analyzing and controlling instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.
2/ Other Nondurable Goods include: paper and allied products; petroleum refining and related products; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; and leather and leather products.

All data have been revised to March 1985 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PARKERSBURG-MARIETTA PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
December 1986

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec. 1986	Nov.* 1986	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1986	Nov.* 1986	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1986	Nov.* 1986	Dec. 1985
Total Manufacturing	$514.19	$546.62	$505.33	41.3	43.8	42.5	$12.45	$12.48	$11.89
Durable Goods	450.40	496.69	450.07	40.0	43.8	42.3	11.26	11.34	10.64
Stone, Clay, & Glass	552.68	529.85	502.41	41.0	39.6	44.5	13.48	13.38	11.29
Primary & Fabricated Metals	410.31	540.55	469.84	36.7	47.5	42.1	11.18	11.38	11.16
Nondurable Goods	591.16	605.75	574.67	42.9	43.8	42.6	13.78	13.83	13.49

*Revised.

This series includes 9,800 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

WHEELING-BRIDGEPORT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
December 1986

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons			Change to Dec. 1986 from:			
	Dec. 1986	Nov.** 1986	Dec. 1985	Nov. 1986 Number	Nov. 1986 Percent	Dec. 1985 Number	Dec. 1985 Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	67,300	67,100	69,400	200	0.3	-2100	-3.0
Employment	62,300	62,400	63,700	-100	-0.2	-1400	-2.2
Unemployment	5,000	4,700	5,700	300	6.4	-700	-12.3
Unemployment Rate	7.4	7.0	8.2	xx	xx	xx	xx
Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	71,980	72,294	74,222	-314	-0.4	-2242	-3.0
Total Employment	63,914	64,246	65,431	-332	-0.5	-1517	-2.3
Total Unemployment	8,066	8,048	8,791	18	0.2	-725	-8.2
Unemployment Rate	11.2	11.1	11.8	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	56,400	56,300	58,700	100	0.2	-2300	-3.9
Manufacturing	6,900	6,700	8,000	200	3.0	-1100	-13.8
Durable Goods	3,300	3,200	3,500	100	3.1	-200	-5.7
Primary & Fabricated Metals	1,500	1,500	1,600	0	0.0	-100	-6.3
Machinery & Transportation Equipment	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other Durable Goods 1/	300	200	400	100	50.0	-100	-25.0
Nondurable Goods	3,600	3,500	4,500	100	2.9	-900	-20.0
Nonmanufacturing	49,500	49,500	50,700	0	0.0	-1200	-2.4
Mining	2,300	2,400	2,500	-100	-4.2	-200	-8.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	2,200	2,300	2,500	-100	-4.3	-300	-12.0
Contract Construction	1,900	1,900	2,100	0	0.0	-200	-9.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	3,200	3,200	3,300	0	0.0	-100	-3.0
Trade	15,300	15,100	15,500	200	1.3	-200	-1.3
Wholesale	2,600	2,700	2,700	-100	-3.7	-100	-3.7
Retail	12,700	12,400	12,800	300	2.4	-100	-0.8
General Merchandise Stores	2,900	2,700	2,700	200	7.4	200	7.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	2,700	2,800	2,900	-100	-3.6	-200	-6.9
Services	14,800	14,900	15,200	-100	-0.7	-400	-2.6
Health Services	6,700	6,700	7,200	0	0.0	-500	-6.9
Government	9,300	9,200	9,200	100	1.1	100	1.1
Federal	700	700	700	0	0.0	0	0.0
State	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Local	6,600	6,500	6,500	100	1.5	100	1.5
Labor-Management Dispute Status	600	600	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.
**Revised.
1/ Other Durable Goods include: furniture and fixtures; measuring, analyzing and controlling instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

All data have been revised to March 1985 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF WHEELING-BRIDGEPORT PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
December 1986

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec. 1986	Nov.* 1986	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1986	Nov.* 1986	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1986	Nov.* 1986	Dec. 1985
Total Manufacturing	$506.40	$467.40	$473.80	42.2	41.0	40.6	$12.00	$11.40	$11.67
Durable Goods	436.81	424.12	397.70	40.9	39.6	38.8	10.68	10.71	10.25
Machinery	441.60	441.47	343.02	40.0	37.7	32.7	11.04	11.71	10.49
Nondurable Goods	575.07	509.29	532.55	43.5	42.3	41.9	13.22	12.04	12.71

*Revised.

This series includes 4,500 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS IN WEST VIRGINIA JOB SERVICE OFFICES 1/

December 1986

Occupational Category	Applicants Available Program Year to Date 2/	Active File	Nonagricultural Job Openings: Received Program Year to Date 2/	Unfilled: Total	Unfilled: 30 Days or more	Filled: Total	Applicant/ Openings Program Year to Date	Active File/ Unfilled Openings End of Month
TOTAL 3/	97,667	36,346	17,593	3,380	2,552	19,007	5.6	10.8
Professional, Technical, & Managerial	6,971	2,940	664	245	177	323	10.5	12.0
Clerical & Sales	16,955	5,915	4,180	701	550	3,003	4.1	8.4
Services	9,479	3,291	4,455	849	601	3,345	2.1	3.9
Agricultural, Fishery, & Forestry	285	130	78	10	6	65	4.9	13.0
Processing	1,847	1,143	322	81	81	260	5.7	14.1
Machine Trades	5,181	2,604	694	336	295	284	7.5	7.8
Benchwork	2,165	1,091	498	421	317	142	4.3	2.6
Structural Work	13,821	6,153	1,253	298	236	813	11.0	20.6
Miscellaneous	16,338	6,462	5,449	439	289	10,772	3.0	14.7
Transportation	4,411	1,947	428	91	70	240	10.3	21.4
Packaging & Materials Handling	7,133	2,213	4,929	327	204	10,474	1.4	6.8
Other 4/	4,794	2,302	92	21	15	58	52.1	109.6
Entry Total 5/	24,525	6,617	0	0	0	6/	xx	xx

1/ Source of Data: ESARS (Employment Security Automated Reporting System) Table A96 containing fully registered applicants.
2/ Period Covered: July 1, 1986, through December 31, 1986. Program Year defined as July 1, 1986, through June 30, 1987.
3/ Total excludes invalid occupational data.
4/ Includes mining, logging, utilities, miscellaneous amusement and recreation, and graphic art work.
5/ Applicants for whom a complete occupational code cannot be assigned because of lack of training/experience.
6/ Entry level placements are arrayed in the listed occupational categories.

SELECT UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CLAIMS ACTIVITIES

December 1986

State UI Program Activity	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985	Percent Change to Dec. 1986 from: Nov. 1986	Dec. 1985
Total Initial Claims 1/	12,246	7,961	12,534	53.8	-2.3
Total Continued Weeks	112,155	75,499	111,728	48.6	0.4
Total Benefits Paid	$13,660,083	$9,407,619	$12,568,460	45.2	8.7
Total Weeks Compensated	95,126	63,995	95,690	48.6	-0.6
Average Weekly Payment	$143.60	$147.01	$131.35	-2.3	9.3
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate 2/	4.3	3.8	4.7	13.2	-8.5
UC Fund Balance, End of Month	($2,717,300)	($1,459,848)	($2,194,043)	xx	xx
UC Fund Deficit, End of Month	($228,377,414)	($215,819,963)	($258,748,249)	xx	xx

1/ Excluding transitional claims.
2/ Seasonally unadjusted.

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY COUNTY
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
December 1986

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
Barbour	4,330	3,540	790	18.3
Berkeley*	23,000	21,830	1,170	5.1
Boone*	8,900	7,950	950	10.7
Braxton	5,480	4,720	760	13.9
Brooke	10,660	9,980	680	6.4
Cabell*	37,580	35,420	2,170	5.8
Calhoun	2,690	2,290	390	14.7
Clay	2,840	2,330	500	17.7
Doddridge*	2,930	2,700	230	7.8
Fayette	16,890	14,830	2,060	12.2
Gilmer	3,210	2,910	300	9.3
Grant	4,710	4,160	560	11.8
Greenbrier*	14,170	12,210	1,960	13.8
Hampshire	6,640	6,140	510	7.6
Hancock	13,830	13,160	670	4.9
Hardy	4,550	4,240	310	6.9
Harrison*	29,610	27,390	2,220	7.5
Jackson	8,730	7,650	1,090	12.5
Jefferson*	14,480	14,070	410	2.8
Kanawha*	96,770	90,470	6,300	6.5
Lewis	7,140	6,220	920	12.9
Lincoln	6,790	5,970	830	12.2
Logan*	14,970	13,160	1,810	12.1
McDowell	9,330	7,290	2,040	21.9
Marion	22,240	20,070	2,170	9.8
Marshall*	15,610	13,960	1,660	10.6
Mason	8,170	7,110	1,060	12.9
Mercer	26,680	24,380	2,300	8.6
Mineral	11,000	10,110	880	8.0
Mingo	10,180	9,120	1,050	10.4
Monongalia*	30,480	29,210	1,280	4.2
Monroe*	4,700	4,360	340	7.2
Morgan	4,720	4,420	300	6.3
Nicholas	9,230	8,030	1,200	13.0
Ohio*	22,050	20,670	1,380	6.3
Pendleton	3,500	3,150	350	10.0
Pleasants	2,460	2,220	230	9.5
Pocahontas	3,970	3,420	560	14.0
Preston*	13,250	11,750	1,500	11.3
Putnam*	17,230	16,050	1,180	6.8
Raleigh	31,010	27,270	3,740	12.1
Randolph	10,780	9,560	1,220	11.3
Ritchie	4,730	4,230	510	10.7
Roane	5,600	4,850	760	13.5
Summers	4,530	3,930	600	13.2
Taylor	5,340	4,680	660	12.3
Tucker	3,530	3,140	400	11.2
Tyler	4,830	4,210	620	12.9
Upshur	8,160	7,240	920	11.3
Wayne*	16,760	15,510	1,250	7.4
Webster	3,130	2,670	460	14.6
Wetzel	9,050	7,750	1,300	14.3
Wirt	2,210	1,970	240	10.8
Wood*	40,810	37,380	3,440	8.4
Wyoming	8,600	7,250	1,360	15.8

All data have been revised to March 1985 benchmark.

Civilian labor force is equal to the sum of employment and unemployment. However, due to independent rounding of the figures, employment and unemployment estimates may not sum exactly to civilian labor force estimates.

*These data are included in the multi-county areas listed by labor market areas in the table entitled "West Virginia Labor Force Statistics, By Labor Market Area."

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY LABOR MARKET AREA
(Seasonally Unadjusted)

December 1986

Labor Market Area	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Unadjusted)	118,049	110,588	7,461	6.3
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)	118,586	110,637	7,949	6.7
NOTE: THE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS LISTED BELOW WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS				
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA	714,800	650,200	64,500	9.0
CHARLESTON (Kanawha and Putnam Counties, West Virginia)	114,000	106,500	7,500	6.6
HUNTINGTON - ASHLAND - IRONTON (Cabell and Wayne Counties, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter, and Greenup Counties, Kentucky; and Lawrence County, Ohio)	118,800	111,400	7,400	6.2
PARKERSBURG - MARIETTA (Wood County, West Virginia, and Washington County, Ohio)	68,400	63,200	5,200	7.6
WHEELING - BRIDGEPORT (Ohio and Marshall Counties, West Virginia, and Belmont County, Ohio	67,300	62,300	5,000	7.4
BECKLEY (Raleigh County)	31,010	27,270	3,740	12.1
BLUEFIELD (Mercer County)	26,680	24,380	2,300	8.6
CLARKSBURG (Doddridge and Harrison Counties)	32,540	30,090	2,450	7.5
FAIRMONT (Marion County)	22,240	20,070	2,170	9.8
LOGAN - MADISON (Logan and Boone Counties)	23,870	21,110	2,760	11.6
MARTINSBURG (Berkeley and Jefferson Counties)	37,480	35,900	1,580	4.2
MONTGOMERY - OAK HILL (Fayette County)	16,890	14,830	2,060	12.2
MORGANTOWN - KINGWOOD (Monongalia and Preston Counties)	43,730	40,960	2,770	6.3
RONCEVERTE - WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS (Greenbrier and Monroe Counties)	18,870	16,570	2,300	12.2
WELCH (McDowell County)	9,330	7,290	2,040	21.9

The cities listed above are the names of the labor market areas composed of the indicated counties.

Data are for the labor market areas, not the cities proper.

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
December 1986

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
Barbour	4,750	3,618	1,132	23.8
Berkeley*	24,012	22,343	1,669	7.0
Boone*	9,492	8,136	1,356	14.3
Braxton	5,919	4,829	1,090	18.4
Brooke	11,190	10,216	974	8.7
Cabell*	39,338	36,245	3,093	7.9
Calhoun	2,907	2,344	563	19.4
Clay	3,105	2,388	717	23.1
Doddridge*	3,092	2,764	328	10.6
Fayette	18,114	15,173	2,941	16.2
Gilmer	3,402	2,976	426	12.5
Grant	5,048	4,252	796	15.8
Greenbrier*	15,292	12,491	2,801	18.3
Hampshire	7,003	6,278	725	10.4
Hancock	14,426	13,468	958	6.6
Hardy	4,783	4,337	446	9.3
Harrison*	31,205	28,031	3,174	10.2
Jackson	9,378	7,824	1,554	16.6
Jefferson*	14,980	14,397	583	3.9
Kanawha*	101,584	92,580	9,004	8.9
Lewis	7,676	6,364	1,312	17.1
Lincoln	7,289	6,108	1,181	16.2
Logan*	16,056	13,466	2,590	16.1
McDowell	10,379	7,460	2,919	28.1
Marion	23,640	20,538	3,102	13.1
Marshall*	16,647	14,282	2,365	14.2
Mason	8,783	7,275	1,508	17.2
Mercer	28,234	24,945	3,289	11.6
Mineral	11,763	10,591	1,172	10.0
Mingo	10,840	9,334	1,506	13.9
Monongalia*	31,711	29,889	1,822	5.7
Monroe*	4,944	4,463	481	9.7
Morgan	4,951	4,525	426	8.6
Nicholas	9,932	8,222	1,710	17.2
Ohio*	23,121	21,149	1,972	8.5
Pendleton	3,722	3,221	501	13.5
Pleasants	2,607	2,275	332	12.7
Pocahontas	4,292	3,496	796	18.5
Preston*	14,165	12,026	2,139	15.1
Putnam*	18,111	16,429	1,682	9.3
Raleigh	33,245	27,903	5,342	16.1
Randolph	11,523	9,778	1,745	15.1
Ritchie	5,044	4,323	721	14.3
Roane	6,039	4,960	1,079	17.9
Summers	4,875	4,020	855	17.5
Taylor	5,728	4,791	937	16.4
Tucker	3,774	3,209	565	15.0
Tyler	5,199	4,309	890	17.1
Upshur	8,724	7,412	1,312	15.0
Wayne*	17,657	15,876	1,781	10.1
Webster	3,385	2,734	651	19.2
Wetzel	9,783	7,932	1,851	18.9
Wirt	2,358	2,017	341	14.5
Wood*	43,159	38,252	4,907	11.4
Wyoming	9,352	7,415	1,937	20.7

All data have been revised to March 1985 benchmark.

Civilian labor force is equal to the sum of employment and unemployment.

*These data are included in the multi-county areas listed by labor market areas in the table entitled "West Virginia Labor Force Statistics, By Labor Market Area."

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY LABOR MARKET AREA
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)

December 1986

Labor Market Area	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Unadjusted)	118,049	110,588	7,461	6.3
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)	118,586	110,637	7,949	6.7
NOTE: THE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS LISTED BELOW WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE				
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA	757,732	665,680	92,052	12.1
CHARLESTON (Kanawha and Putnam Counties, West Virginia)	119,695	109,009	10,686	8.9
HUNTINGTON - ASHLAND - IRONTON (Cabell and Wayne Counties, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter, and Greenup Counties, Kentucky; and Lawrence County, Ohio)	128,345	114,903	13,442	10.5
PARKERSBURG - MARIETTA (Wood County, West Virginia, and Washington County, Ohio)	73,141	64,819	8,322	11.4
WHEELING - BRIDGEPORT (Ohio and Marshall Counties, West Virginia, and Belmont County, Ohio)	71,980	63,914	8,066	11.2
BECKLEY (Raleigh County)	33,245	27,903	5,342	16.1
BLUEFIELD (Mercer County)	28,234	24,945	3,289	11.6
CLARKSBURG (Doddridge and Harrison Counties)	34,297	30,795	3,502	10.2
FAIRMONT (Marion County)	23,640	20,538	3,102	13.1
LOGAN - MADISON (Logan and Boone Counties)	25,548	21,602	3,946	15.4
MARTINSBURG (Berkeley and Jefferson Counties)	38,992	36,740	2,252	5.8
MONTGOMERY - OAK HILL (Fayette County)	18,114	15,173	2,941	16.2
MORGANTOWN - KINGWOOD (Monongalia and Preston Counties)	45,876	41,915	3,961	8.6
RONCEVERTE - WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS (Greenbrier and Monroe Counties)	20,236	16,954	3,282	16.2
WELCH (McDowell County)	10,379	7,460	2,919	28.1

The cities listed above are the names of the labor market areas composed of the indicated counties.

Data are for the labor market areas, not the cities proper.

When you need workers, contact your local Job Service:

Beckley	300 S Valley Drive	253-2746	Morgantown	304 Scott Avenue	292-7333
Bluefield	5 Mercer Plaza	327-7155	New Martinsville	249 Clark Street	455-2280
Charleston	211 Broad Street	344-3471	Parkersburg	300 Lakeview Center	485-5566
Clarksburg	165 W Pike Street	624-7691	Point Pleasant	225 Sixth Street	675-2770
Elkins	7 Randolph Avenue	636-1810	Ronceverte	209 W Main Street	647-5655
Fairmont	213 Jackson Street	363-5550	Summersville	806 Broad Street	872-2950
Huntington	914 Fifth Avenue	523-8443	Weirton	3828 Main Street	748-8500
Logan	195 Dingess Street	752-6620	Welch	23 Elkhorn Street	463-3131
Martinsburg	617 W King Street	263-3336	Wheeling	22 Tenth Street	233-0200
			Williamson	120 W First Avenue	235-4090

West Virginia Department of Employment Security
Labor and Economic Research Section, 112 California Avenue, Charleston 25305-0112
Telephone 348-2660

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Research Section

West Virginia
Department of
Employment Security

Arch A Moore, Jr, Governor

Adna Irl Thomas, Commissioner

West Virginia Labor Market Trends

March 1987 — STATE HIGHLIGHTS — LER-LMI 134

EMPLOYMENT

Employment in West Virginia moved up 5,600 during the February/March interval to an estimated 639,300 at mid-month. The current level of employment is the highest March total reported during the past five years and exceeds its year-ago mark by 5,900. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment, at 590,500 in March, was 5,600 higher than February. Durable goods manufacturing remained unchanged with minor layoffs in fabricated metals countered by small gains in nonelectrical machinery. Job losses in the nondurable goods sector, including a drop of 200 in chemicals, lowered manufacturing employment 300 over the month to 86,000. Positive forces, though largely seasonal, provided the impetus for nonmanufacturing employment's advance of 5,900 to 504,500 during the past month. Employment in the state's mining industry continued to decline with March employment 300 below last month. The coal industry now employs 31,000. The latter is probably the lowest level of employment for this industry, for a nonstrike period, since the beginning of this century. Construction activity got off to a good start with employment expanding 1,700 to 21,400. Gains of 900 and 800 respectively were reported in heavy and special trade construction employment. With spring buying underway, employment in trade advanced 2,100 to 134,600. Several retail and wholesale industries expanded staff over the month, with the most important gains noted in department stores, up 600, and eating and drinking places, which added a thousand more. Hiring in business and repair services and amusements boosted service sector employment 300 despite minor losses in hotels and private schools. The addition of more student workers at state colleges and universities (+1,400) was the principal factor boosting government employment 1,900, although federal government advanced 200 and local schools put on 300 more. Nonfarm wage and salary employment currently is 4,600 higher than last March. The most significant gains have occurred in construction (+2,900); trade (+2,400); and services (+3,200).

UNEMPLOYMENT

Mirroring an improvement in the volume of jobs available, the number of idle jobseekers declined 3,300 during the past month to 68,800 at mid-March 1987. The latter represents 9.7 percent of the state's labor force, down five-tenths percent from the February rate. The current level of unemployment is 6,900 under its March 1986 level.

Summary

Total employment increased by 5,600. Total unemployment decreased by 3,300. The unemployment rate decreased from 0.5 to 9.7 percent. Notable industry changes between February and March 1987 were:

Manufacturing	(- 300)	General Merchandise Stores	(+ 600)
Chemicals	(- 200)	Eating & Drinking Places	(+1,000)
Mining	(- 300)	Business & Repair Services	(+ 200)
Contract Construction	(+1,700)	Federal Government	(+ 200)
Wholesale Trade	(+ 200)	State Government	(+1,400)
Retail Trade	(+1,900)	Local Government	(+ 300)
Building Materals & Garden Supplies	(+ 200)		

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(In Thousands - Seasonally Unadjusted)
March 1987

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons Mar. 1987	Feb.** 1987	Mar.** 1986	Net Change to Mar. 1987 from: Feb. 1987	Mar. 1986
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)					
Civilian Labor Force	708.1	705.7	709.1	2.4	-1.0
Total Employment	639.3	633.7	633.4	5.6	5.9
Self-Employed, Unpaid Family Workers, Domestics in Private Households, & Agricultural Workers	55.9	55.5	55.0	0.4	0.9
Total Unemployment	68.8	72.1	75.7	-3.3	-6.9
Unemployment Rate	9.7	10.2	10.7	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)					
Labor Force	740.3	744.1	741.9	-3.8	-1.6
Total Employment	655.9	650.3	641.5	5.6	14.4
Total Unemployment	84.4	93.8	100.4	-9.4	-16.0
Unemployment Rate	11.4	12.6	13.5	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series					
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	590.5	584.9	585.9	5.6	4.6
Manufacturing	86.0	86.3	85.9	-0.3	0.1
Durable Goods	48.7	48.7	48.2	0.0	0.5
Lumber & Furniture	6.6	6.6	6.2	0.0	0.4
Stone, Clay, & Glass	9.3	9.3	9.2	0.0	0.1
Primary Metals	13.2	13.2	13.0	0.0	0.2
Fabricated Metals	7.7	7.8	7.7	-0.1	0.0
Machinery, except Electrical	5.9	5.8	5.6	0.1	0.3
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	2.6	2.6	2.8	0.0	-0.2
Other Durable Goods 1/	3.4	3.4	3.7	0.0	-0.3
Nondurable Goods	37.3	37.6	37.7	-0.3	-0.4
Food	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0
Apparel	3.7	3.6	3.6	0.1	0.1
Printing & Publishing	4.5	4.6	4.5	-0.1	0.0
Chemicals	18.2	18.4	18.9	-0.2	-0.7
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	6.6	6.7	6.4	-0.1	0.2
Nonmanufacturing	504.5	498.6	500.0	5.9	4.5
Mining	36.5	36.8	41.8	-0.3	-5.3
Bituminous Coal Mining	31.0	31.4	36.1	-0.4	-5.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	4.5	4.5	4.7	0.0	-0.2
Contract Construction	21.4	19.7	18.5	1.7	2.9
Building Construction	5.5	5.5	5.0	0.0	0.5
Heavy Construction	5.8	4.9	4.8	0.9	1.0
Special Trade Contractors	10.1	9.3	8.7	0.8	1.4
Transportation & Public Utilities	35.6	35.5	37.0	0.1	-1.4
Transportation	15.6	15.6	16.8	0.0	-1.2
Communication	7.6	7.6	7.7	0.0	-0.1
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	12.4	12.3	12.5	0.1	-0.1

March 1987 (continued)

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons			Net Change to Mar. 1987 from:	
	Mar. 1987	Feb.** 1987	Mar.** 1986	Feb. 1987	Mar. 1986
Nonmanufacturing--cont.					
Trade	134.6	132.5	132.2	2.1	2.4
Wholesale	29.0	28.8	29.0	0.2	0.0
Retail	105.6	103.7	103.2	1.9	2.4
Building Materials & Garden Supplies	4.5	4.3	4.4	0.2	0.1
General Merchandise Stores	17.5	16.9	17.3	0.6	0.2
Food Stores	20.2	20.3	19.9	-0.1	0.3
Automotive Dealers & Gasoline Service Stations	14.3	14.2	13.9	0.1	0.4
Apparel & Accessory Stores	5.3	5.2	5.1	0.1	0.2
Furniture & Home Furnishing Stores	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
Eating & Drinking Places	28.3	27.3	27.8	1.0	0.5
Miscellaneous Retail	10.5	10.5	9.8	0.0	0.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	24.2	24.1	23.2	0.1	1.0
Banking	10.7	10.7	10.5	0.0	0.2
Insurance Carriers, Agents, & Brokers	6.3	6.2	5.9	0.1	0.4
Services	122.5	122.2	119.3	0.3	3.2
Hotels	7.7	7.8	7.2	-0.1	0.5
Personal Services	6.2	6.2	6.6	0.0	-0.4
Business & Repair Services	19.0	18.8	16.8	0.2	2.2
Amusements, including Motion Pictures	4.3	4.2	4.2	0.1	0.1
Health Services	44.8	44.8	44.6	0.0	0.2
Educational Services	5.5	5.6	5.7	-0.1	-0.2
Social Services	6.7	6.7	6.5	0.0	0.2
Government	129.7	127.8	128.0	1.9	1.7
Federal	15.7	15.5	15.4	0.2	0.3
Hospitals	2.9	2.8	2.9	0.1	0.0
US Postal Service	5.2	5.2	5.1	0.0	0.1
All Others	7.6	7.5	7.4	0.1	0.2
State	40.5	39.1	39.8	1.4	0.7
Hospitals	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	0.1
Education	17.1	15.7	17.0	1.4	0.1
All Others	19.9	19.9	19.4	0.0	0.5
Local	73.5	73.2	72.8	0.3	0.7
Hospitals	5.6	5.6	5.5	0.0	0.1
Education	48.5	48.2	48.0	0.3	0.5
All Others	19.4	19.4	19.3	0.0	0.1
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0.6	0.6	0.3	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.

** Revised.

1/ Other Durable Goods include instruments and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

2/ Other Nondurable Goods include: tobacco; textiles; paper; petroleum refining; and leather products. All data have been revised to March 1986 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month. The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of state residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates. The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF WEST VIRGINIA PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECT INDUSTRIES

March 1987

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	March 1987	Feb.* 1987	March 1986	March 1987	Feb.* 1987	March 1986	March 1987	Feb.* 1987	March 1986
Total Manufacturing	$423.39	$420.97	$414.50	40.4	40.4	40.4	$10.48	$10.42	$10.26
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	413.12	435.01	406.19	39.8	41.0	40.7	10.38	10.39	9.98
Primary Metals Industries	539.97	535.66	546.07	41.0	41.3	42.2	13.17	12.97	12.94
Fabricated Metals Products	446.84	451.13	430.24	39.3	40.9	39.8	11.37	11.03	10.81
Machinery (excluding Electrical)	420.67	421.98	402.73	38.7	39.0	39.1	10.87	10.82	10.30
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	497.93	511.52	446.46	44.3	46.0	42.0	11.24	11.12	10.63
Chemicals & Allied Products	621.79	614.88	597.17	43.3	42.7	42.9	14.36	14.40	13.92
Bituminous Coal Mining	693.05	698.11	636.20	43.1	43.2	40.6	16.08	16.16	15.67
Contract Construction	518.99	499.05	469.06	37.8	38.3	34.9	13.73	13.03	13.44

*Revised.

This series includes 63,300 manufacturing, 25,400 bituminous coal mining, and 18,500 construction full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

The number of favorable West Virginia economic indicators slipped to 8 in March, a decrease of 2 from February's total. West Virginia auto sales gained 5 percent. Telephone toll messages increased for the second time this quarter.

Favorable output indicators fell to 2 in March. This is the lowest number of optimistic output indicators in 5 months. The West Virginia help wanted index improved 23 percent in March; Bluefield, Charleston, and Clarksburg showed the greatest improvement.

There were 4 positive unemployment indicators for the month of March. This is the greatest number of favorable unemployment indicators since November 1986.

Although the total number of positive economic indicators was down in March, 2 of the leading indicators were positive: unadjusted interstate initial claims and seasonally adjusted average weekly initial claims were favorable for the third consecutive month. The decrease in initial claims was complimented by the highest level of employment in the month of March in 5 years.

COUNTY EMPHASIS

The median unemployment rate for West Virginia's 55 counties slipped to 11.4 percent in March, down from 11.8 percent in February. This is the lowest March rate in the past four years. Unemployment rates in double digits showed up in 36 counties, down from 39 in February.

Thirteen counties had total employment of 10,000 or more in March and, at the same time, had unemployment rates in single digits: Berkeley, Cabell, Hancock, Harrison, Jefferson, Kanawha, Marion, Mercer, Mineral, Monongalia, Ohio, Wayne, and Wood. There were only 11 such counties in February and 12 in March 1986. The 13 counties accounted for more than 56 percent of the total employment in West Virginia. They also contained 57.5 percent of the state's gain in employment from February to March.

Mining was the leading industry of unemployment in 14 counties which had a median unemployment rate of 13.2 percent. Construction had the largest share of unemployment in 26 counties with a median rate of 11.0 percent, while manufacturing led in 12 counties with a 7.2 percent median rate.

While the economic data available at present do not provide evidence of a vigorous economic expansion in 1987, the county data for January, February, and March seem to indicate that on average the unemployment situation in the counties is probably better than it has been in any year since 1982.

WEST VIRGINIA ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	Mar. 1987	Feb. 1987	Mar. 1986	Latest Data Favorable/Unfavorable
Average Weekly Hours in Manufacturing				
Unadjusted	40.4	40.4	40.4	No Change
Seasonally Adjusted	40.5	39.7	40.5	Favorable
Average Weekly Earnings in Manufacturing, Unadjusted	$423.39	$420.97	$414.50	Favorable
Average Weekly Hours in Bituminous Coal Mining, Unadjusted	43.1	43.2	40.6	Unfavorable
Average Weekly Earnings in Bituminous Coal Mining, Unadjusted	$693.05	$698.11	$636.20	Unfavorable
Telephone Toll Messages (1984 = 100)	103.2	92.9	99.6	Favorable
Commercial & Industrial Electric Power Sales (000,000 KWH)				
Unadjusted	1,026	1,065	1,033	Unfavorable
Seasonally Adjusted	991	1,014	1,017	Unfavorable
Insured Unemployment Rate				
Unadjusted	5.3%	5.6%	5.9%	Favorable
Seasonally Adjusted	4.4%	4.0%	5.0%	Unfavorable
Coal Production (000 Tons)				
Unadjusted	10,959	9,984	10,515	Favorable
Seasonally Adjusted	10,551	11,060	10,200	Unfavorable
Interstate Initial Claims				
Unadjusted	755	800	666	Favorable
Seasonally Adjusted	984	878	729	Unfavorable
Average Weekly Initial Claims				
Unadjusted	1,464	3,113	1,522	Favorable
Seasonally Adjusted	1,938	1,951	1,701	Favorable
Gasoline & Motor Carrier Road Tax Receipts ($000), Unadjusted	(N/A)	$7,569	$8,307	(NA)

(NA) Not Available.

SELECT NATIONAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	Mar. 1987	Feb. 1987	Mar. 1986	Latest Data Favorable/Unfavorable
Consumer Price Index (1967 = 100), Not Seasonally Adjusted	335.9	334.4	326.0	Unfavorable
Producer Price Index (1967 = 100), Finished Goods, Seasonally Adjusted	293.2	291.9	288.9	Favorable
Prime Interest Rate Percent, Per Annum, Unadjusted	7.50%	7.50%	9.00%	No Change
Industrial Production (1967 = 100), Seasonally Adjusted	126.7	127.1	123.6	Unfavorable
Retail Sales (Billions of Dollars), Seasonally Adjusted	$124.7	$124.4	$117.4	Favorable
Personal Income (Billions of Dollars), Seasonally Adjusted	$3,604	$3,598	$3,445	Favorable
Housing Starts (000), Seasonally Adjusted	1,774	1,833	1,887	Unfavorable
Automobile Sales (000), Unadjusted	927	777	896	Favorable

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS' HIGHLIGHTS

CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

(Counties of Kanawha and Putnam, West Virginia)

EMPLOYMENT: Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased by 900 during March 1987 in the area. The manufacturing sector declined by 100 while nonmanufacturing advanced 1,000. Seasonal gains of 400 in contract construction and 300 in services were primarily responsible for the monthly rise in total nonagricultural wage and salary employment. Yearly comparisons indicate an overall expansion of 1,600 jobs. Again, gains were noted only in the nonmanufacturing sector, with services (1,100), contract construction (800), and retail trade (500) leading the way. State government employment fell by 300 over the year.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment dropped 300 during March 1987. The corresponding unemployment rate fell to 7.6 percent of the civilian labor force. Comparison with a year ago reveals a decline of 700 unemployed. The area's unemployment rate also fell from 8.3 percent.

HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA - ASHLAND, KENTUCKY - IRONTON, OHIO

(Counties of Cabell and Wayne, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter and Greenup, Kentucky; Lawrence, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment rose a significant 1,100 during March to the 100,000 level. Manufacturing remained basically unchanged (100), while the nonmanufacturing sector expanded 1,000 during the period. Growth was nearly uniform, with the largest gains (300) reported by contract construction and state government. Overall, all sectors remained stable or reported increases in employment.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment in the area decreased by 300 during March, with the unemployment rate declining to 7.4 percent. Comparison with March 1986 shows some positive improvement; however, the unemployment situation remains nearly unaltered.

PARKERSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA - MARIETTA, OHIO

(Counties of Wood, West Virginia; Washington, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased by 700 during March 1987 in the area. Total manufacturing rose 100 while nonmanufacturing advanced by 600 jobs. Employment gains of 200 each were registered in state and local government, retail trade, and services. Comparison with March 1986 indicates an overall boost of 1,600, totally in the nonmanufacturing sector. Noteworthy gains occurred in the following: retail trade, 600; local government, 500; services, 400; and contract construction, 300. Only transportation and public utilities registered a decline over the year (100).

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment dropped 500 during March 1987, while the area's unemployment rate fell to 7.4 percent of the civilian labor force. Total unemployment was slashed by 1,000 over the year, with the unemployment rate down significantly from the 8.9 percent recorded during March 1986.

WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA - BRIDGEPORT, OHIO

(Counties of Marshall and Ohio, West Virginia; Belmont, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: Total employment advanced 700 during March 1987 and is currently 900 above a year-ago figure of 60,900. Seasonal factors contributed to the improvement. Of the 400 estimated additional jobs in nonagricultural employment, 200 were in the contract construction industry. Transportation, communications and public utilities, trade, and government also contributed to the increases in nonmanufacturing. Manufacturing moved in the opposite direction as machinery and transportation equipment slipped 200. However, considerable improvement should be seen next month with the settlement of a local labor-management dispute.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment fell during March 1987 with the estimate down 200 from February and 1,200 below the year-ago figure. If this trend continues, unemployment could dip below the 6 percent mark this summer.

CHARLESTON CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
March 1987

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons			Change to March 1987 from:			
	March 1987	Feb.** 1987	March 1986	Feb. 1987 Number	Feb. 1987 Percent	March 1986 Number	March 1986 Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	112,000	111,500	111,100	500	0.4	900	0.8
Employment	103,500	102,600	101,900	900	0.9	1600	1.6
Unemployment	8,600	8,900	9,300	-300	-3.4	-700	-7.5
Unemployment Rate	7.6	8.0	8.3	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	116,838	116,472	115,642	366	0.3	1196	1.0
Total Employment	106,326	104,910	103,349	1416	1.3	2977	2.9
Total Unemployment	10,512	11,562	12,293	-1050	-9.1	-1781	-14.5
Unemployment Rate	9.0	9.9	10.6	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	106,600	105,700	105,000	900	0.9	1600	1.5
Manufacturing	12,100	12,200	12,400	-100	-0.8	-300	-2.4
Durable Goods	1,900	1,900	2,100	0	0.0	-200	-9.5
Nondurable Goods	10,200	10,300	10,300	-100	-1.0	-100	-1.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	8,800	8,900	9,000	-100	-1.1	-200	-2.2
Other Nondurable Goods 1/	1,400	1,400	1,300	0	0.0	100	7.7
Nonmanufacturing	94,500	93,500	92,600	1000	1.1	1900	2.1
Mining	2,300	2,200	2,500	100	4.5	-200	-8.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	1,600	1,500	1,700	100	6.7	-100	-5.9
Contract Construction	4,300	3,900	3,500	400	10.3	800	22.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	8,100	8,000	8,400	100	1.3	-300	-3.6
Trade	27,600	27,500	27,200	100	0.4	400	1.5
Wholesale	7,100	7,100	7,200	0	0.0	-100	-1.4
Retail	20,500	20,400	20,000	100	0.5	500	2.5
General Merchandise Stores	3,700	3,700	3,600	0	0.0	100	2.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	6,000	6,000	5,900	0	0.0	100	1.7
Services	25,100	24,800	24,000	300	1.2	1100	4.6
Health	9,300	9,400	9,200	-100	-1.1	100	1.1
Government	21,100	21,100	21,100	0	0.0	0	0.0
Federal	1,800	1,800	1,700	0	0.0	100	5.9
State	10,400	10,400	10,700	0	0.0	-300	-2.8
Local	8,900	8,900	8,700	0	0.0	200	2.3
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	0	100	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.
**Revised.
1/ Other Nondurable Goods include: paper and allied products; petroleum refining and related products; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; and leather and leather products.

All data have been revised to March 1986 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF CHARLESTON PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
March 1987

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	March 1987	Feb.* 1987	March 1986	March 1987	Feb.* 1987	March 1986	March 1987	Feb.* 1987	March 1986
Total Manufacturing	$544.35	$536.54	$525.68	42.1	41.4	42.6	$12.93	$12.96	$12.34
Nondurable Goods	577.15	570.87	559.00	42.5	41.7	43.3	13.58	13.69	12.91
Chemicals	630.81	627.30	606.19	43.0	42.5	43.8	14.67	14.76	13.84

*Revised.

This series includes 6,300 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

HUNTINGTON-ASHLAND-IRONTON CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
March 1987

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons			Change to March 1986 from:			
	March 1987	Feb.** 1987	March 1986	Feb. 1987 Number	Feb. 1987 Percent	March 1986 Number	March 1986 Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	116,800	115,600	116,100	1200	1.0	700	0.6
Employment	108,200	106,700	107,100	1500	1.4	1100	1.0
Unemployment	8,600	8,900	9,000	-300	-3.4	-400	-4.4
Unemployment Rate	7.4	7.7	7.8	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	126,978	126,770	126,796	208	0.2	182	0.1
Total Employment	110,938	109,965	111,495	973	0.9	-557	-0.5
Total Unemployment	16,040	16,805	15,301	-765	-4.6	739	4.8
Unemployment Rate	12.6	13.3	12.1	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	100,000	98,900	99,100	1100	1.1	900	0.9
Manufacturing	19,300	19,200	19,500	100	0.5	-200	-1.0
Durable Goods	11,500	11,500	11,800	0	0.0	-300	-2.5
Stone, Clay & Glass	2,000	2,000	1,900	0	0.0	100	5.3
Primary & Fabricated Metals	7,000	7,000	6,700	0	0.0	300	4.5
Machinery & Transportation Equipment	1,700	1,700	2,300	0	0.0	-600	-26.1
Other Durable Goods 1/	800	800	900	0	0.0	-100	-11.1
Nondurable Goods	7,800	7,700	7,700	100	1.3	100	1.3
Apparel	1,800	1,800	1,900	0	0.0	-100	-5.3
Chemicals & Allied Products	1,200	1,200	1,100	0	0.0	100	9.1
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	4,800	4,700	4,700	100	2.1	100	2.1
Nonmanufacturing	80,700	79,700	79,600	1000	1.3	1100	1.4
Mining	1,000	1,000	900	0	0.0	100	11.1
Contract Construction	3,400	3,100	3,200	300	9.7	200	6.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	7,100	7,100	7,400	0	0.0	-300	-4.1
Trade	25,300	25,100	25,100	200	0.8	200	0.8
Wholesale	5,400	5,400	5,300	0	0.0	100	1.9
Retail	19,900	19,700	19,800	200	1.0	100	0.5
General Merchandise Stores	3,500	3,500	3,400	0	0.0	100	2.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	4,300	4,300	4,100	0	0.0	200	4.9
Services	20,200	20,000	19,300	200	1.0	900	4.7
Health	7,100	7,100	7,000	0	0.0	100	1.4
Government	19,400	19,100	19,600	300	1.6	-200	-1.0
Federal	2,700	2,700	2,700	0	0.0	0	0.0
State	4,900	4,600	4,900	300	6.5	0	0.0
Local	11,800	11,800	12,000	0	0.0	-200	-1.7
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	0	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.
**Revised.
1/ Other Durable Goods include: furniture and fixtures; measuring, analyzing and controlling instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.
2/ Other Nondurable Goods include: paper and allied products; petroleum refining and related products; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; and leather and leather products.

All data have been revised to March 1986 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF HUNTINGTON-ASHLAND-IRONTON PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
March 1987

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	March 1987	Feb.* 1987	March 1986	March 1987	Feb.* 1987	March 1986	March 1987	Feb.* 1987	March 1986
	$470.45	$464.31	$464.40	39.5	40.2	40.0	$11.91	$11.55	$11.61
Durable Goods	514.76	513.77	524.58	40.5	41.5	42.0	12.71	12.38	12.49
Stone, Clay & Glass	478.22	501.23	531.22	43.2	47.6	47.6	11.07	10.53	11.16
Primary & Fabricated Metals	579.45	562.19	552.35	40.1	40.3	40.2	14.45	13.95	13.74
Machinery	376.81	409.60	524.51	38.1	40.0	44.3	9.89	10.24	11.84
Nondurable Goods	392.64	367.79	353.81	37.9	37.8	36.4	10.36	9.73	9.72

*Revised.

This series includes 13,800 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

PARKERSBURG-MARIETTA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
March 1987

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons			Change to March 1987 from:			
	March 1987	Feb.** 1987	March 1986	Feb. 1987 Number	Feb. 1987 Percent	March 1986 Number	March 1986 Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	67,700	67,200	67,000	500	0.7	700	1.0
Employment	62,700	61,600	61,000	1100	1.8	1700	2.8
Unemployment	5,000	5,500	6,000	-500	-9.1	-1000	-16.7
Unemployment Rate	7.4	8.2	8.9	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	71,918	72,304	72,238	-386	-0.5	-320	-0.4
Total Employment	64,627	63,678	63,502	949	1.5	1125	1.8
Total Unemployment	7,291	8,626	8,736	-1335	-15.5	-1445	-16.5
Unemployment Rate	10.1	11.9	12.1	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	58,600	57,900	57,000	700	1.2	1600	2.8
Manufacturing	14,000	13,900	14,200	100	0.7	-200	-1.4
Durable Goods	6,800	6,700	7,000	100	1.5	-200	-2.9
Stone, Clay & Glass	1,600	1,600	2,000	0	0.0	-400	-20.0
Primary & Fabricated Metals	2,900	2,900	2,800	0	0.0	100	3.6
Other Durable Goods 1/	2,300	2,200	2,200	100	4.5	100	4.5
Nondurable Goods	7,200	7,200	7,200	0	0.0	0	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	5,300	5,300	5,300	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	1,900	1,900	1,900	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nonmanufacturing	44,600	44,000	42,800	600	1.4	1800	4.2
Mining	800	800	800	0	0.0	0	0.0
Contract Construction	2,600	2,500	2,300	100	4.0	300	13.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,900	2,000	2,000	-100	-5.0	-100	-5.0
Trade	14,200	14,000	13,500	200	1.4	700	5.2
Wholesale	2,700	2,700	2,600	0	0.0	100	3.8
Retail	11,500	11,300	10,900	200	1.8	600	5.5
General Merchandise Stores	2,100	2,100	2,000	0	0.0	100	5.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2,100	2,100	2,100	0	0.0	0	0.0
Services	13,000	12,800	12,600	200	1.6	400	3.2
Health	4,000	4,000	3,800	0	0.0	200	5.3
Government	10,000	9,800	9,500	200	2.0	500	5.3
Federal	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0.0	0	0.0
State	1,100	1,000	1,100	100	10.0	0	0.0
Local	7,300	7,200	6,800	100	1.4	500	7.4
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	0	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.
**Revised.
1/ Other Durable Goods include: furniture and fixtures; measuring, analyzing and controlling instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.
2/ Other Nondurable Goods include: paper and allied products; petroleum refining and related products; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; and leather and leather products.

All data have been revised to March 1986 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PARKERSBURG-MARIETTA PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
March 1987

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	March 1987	Feb.* 1987	March 1986	March 1987	Feb.* 1987	March 1986	March 1987	Feb.* 1987	March 1986
Total Manufacturing	$495.04	$486.79	$511.28	41.6	40.6	42.5	$11.90	$11.90	$12.03
Durable Goods	411.65	405.46	453.28	40.2	38.8	41.7	10.24	10.45	10.87
Stone, Clay, & Glass	409.00	398.00	505.49	40.9	39.8	42.3	10.00	10.00	11.95
Primary & Fabricated Metals	449.55	440.83	469.41	39.4	38.5	41.8	11.41	11.45	11.23
Nondurable Goods	600.74	584.14	588.16	43.5	42.7	43.6	13.81	13.68	13.49

*Revised.

This series includes 10,000 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

WHEELING-BRIDGEPORT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
March 1987

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons			Change to March 1987 from:			
	March 1987	Feb.** 1987	March 1986	Feb. 1987		March 1986	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	66,700	66,300	67,000	400	0.6	-300	-0.4
Employment	61,800	61,100	60,900	700	1.1	900	1.5
Unemployment	4,900	5,100	6,100	-200	-3.9	-1200	-19.7
Unemployment Rate	7.3	7.7	9.2	xx	xx	xx	xx
Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	70,810	71,229	72,467	-419	-0.6	-1657	-2.3
Total Employment	63,709	63,166	63,491	543	0.9	218	0.3
Total Unemployment	7,101	8,063	8,976	-962	-11.9	-1875	-20.9
Unemployment Rate	10.0	11.3	12.4	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	56,300	55,900	55,900	400	0.7	400	0.7
Manufacturing	6,400	6,500	7,400	-100	-1.5	-1000	-13.5
Durable Goods	3,100	3,300	3,400	-200	-6.1	-300	-8.8
Primary & Fabricated Metals	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0.0	0	0.0
Machinery & Transportation Equipment	1,200	1,400	1,400	-200	-14.3	-200	-14.3
Other Durable Goods 1/	300	300	400	0	0.0	-100	-25.0
Nondurable Goods	3,300	3,200	4,000	100	3.1	-700	-17.5
Nonmanufacturing	49,900	49,400	48,500	500	1.0	1400	2.9
Mining	2,400	2,400	2,400	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	2,400	2,300	2,400	100	4.3	0	0.0
Contract Construction	1,500	1,300	1,300	200	15.4	200	15.4
Transportation & Public Utilities	3,000	2,900	3,000	100	3.4	0	0.0
Trade	15,600	15,500	14,600	100	0.6	1000	6.8
Wholesale	2,700	2,700	2,600	0	0.0	100	3.8
Retail	12,900	12,800	12,000	100	0.8	900	7.5
General Merchandise Stores	2,300	2,300	2,100	0	0.0	200	9.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2,600	2,600	2,600	0	0.0	0	0.0
Services	15,500	15,500	15,300	0	0.0	200	1.3
Health Services	7,000	7,100	7,100	-100	-1.4	-100	-1.4
Government	9,300	9,200	9,300	100	1.1	0	0.0
Federal	700	700	700	0	0.0	0	0.0
State	2,000	1,900	2,000	100	5.3	0	0.0
Local	6,600	6,600	6,600	0	0.0	0	0.0
Labor-Management Dispute Status	600	600	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.
**Revised.
1/ Other Durable Goods include: furniture and fixtures; measuring, analyzing and controlling instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

All data have been revised to March 1986 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF WHEELING-BRIDGEPORT PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
March 1987

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	March 1987	Feb.* 1987	March 1986	March 1987	Feb.* 1987	March 1986	March 1987	Feb.* 1987	March 1986
Total Manufacturing	$427.58	$438.37	$448.67	40.3	39.6	39.6	$10.61	$11.07	$11.33
Durable Goods	370.94	371.84	406.65	39.8	39.1	39.5	9.32	9.51	10.30
Machinery	433.71	434.84	425.17	39.9	40.3	40.3	10.87	10.79	10.55
Nondurable Goods	483.52	503.14	479.58	40.7	39.4	39.7	11.88	12.77	12.08

*Revised.

This series includes 4,100 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS IN WEST VIRGINIA JOB SERVICE OFFICES 1/

March 1987

Occupational Category	Applicants Available Program Year to Date 2/	Active File	Nonagricultural Job Openings Received Program Year to Date 2/	Unfilled Total	Unfilled 30 Days or more	Filled Total	Applicant/ Openings Program Year to Date	Active File/ Unfilled Openings End of Month
TOTAL 3/	119,854	41,566	23,330	3,094	2,157	22,971	5.1	13.4
Professional, Technical & Managerial	8,719	3,242	943	191	142	454	9.2	17.0
Clerical & Sales	20,934	6,687	5,631	655	397	3,894	3.7	10.2
Services	11,518	3,587	6,206	692	451	4,700	1.9	5.2
Agricultural, Fishery & Forestry	479	165	99	14	10	76	4.8	11.8
Processing	2,172	1,011	469	140	50	335	4.6	7.2
Machine Trades	6,448	2,887	958	319	269	421	6.7	9.1
Benchwork	2,648	1,121	661	328	319	320	4.0	3.4
Structural Work	17,354	7,364	1,742	293	186	1,103	10.0	25.1
Miscellaneous	19,711	7,491	6,621	462	333	11,668	3.0	16.2
Transportation	5,381	2,171	577	62	41	337	9.3	35.0
Packaging & Materials Handling	8,333	2,468	5,893	356	257	11,251	1.4	6.9
Other 4/	5,997	2,852	151	44	35	80	39.7	64.8
Entry Total 5/	29,871	8,011	0	0	0	6/	xx	xx

1/ Source of Data: ESARS (Employment Security Automated Reporting System) Table A96 containing fully registered applicants.
2/ Period Covered: July 1, 1986, through March 31, 1987. Program Year 1987 defined as July 1, 1986, through June 30, 1987.
3/ Total excludes invalid occupational data.
4/ Includes mining, logging, utilities, miscellaneous amusement and recreation, and graphic art work.
5/ Applicants for whom a complete occupational code cannot be assigned because of lack of training/experience.
6/ Entry level placements are arrayed in the listed occupational categories.

SELECT UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CLAIMS ACTIVITIES

March 1987

State UI Program Activity	March 1987	Feb. 1987	March 1986	Percent Change to March 1987 from: Feb. 1987	March 1986
Total Initial Claims 1/	6,442	8,662	6,697	-25.6	-3.8
Total Continued Weeks	125,357	121,176	131,943	3.5	-5.0
Total Benefits Paid	$15,799,699	$14,621,371	$16,328,064	8.1	-3.2
Total Weeks Compensated	112,049	104,593	119,379	7.1	-6.1
Average Weekly Payment	$141.01	$139.79	$136.78	0.9	3.1
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate 2/	5.3	5.6	5.9	-5.4	-10.2
UC Fund Balance, End of Month	($2,036,407)	($2,833,028)	($2,371,343)	xx	xx
UC Fund Deficit, End of Month	($255,419,374)	($240,470,848)	($288,188,589)	xx	xx

1/ Excluding transitional claims.
2/ Seasonally unadjusted.

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY COUNTY
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
March 1987

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
Barbour	4,400	3,530	860	19.7
Berkeley	24,310	22,940	1,370	5.6
Boone	8,750	7,880	870	10.0
Braxton	5,320	4,480	840	15.7
Brooke	10,270	9,580	690	6.7
Cabell*	40,610	37,830	2,770	6.8
Calhoun	2,860	2,250	610	21.3
Clay	2,880	2,370	510	17.7
Doddridge*	2,500	2,260	240	9.7
Fayette	16,170	14,160	2,010	12.4
Gilmer	3,200	2,850	360	11.2
Grant	3,440	2,860	570	16.6
Greenbrier*	14,020	11,920	2,090	14.9
Hampshire	6,630	6,030	600	9.0
Hancock	13,520	12,890	630	4.7
Hardy	5,030	4,710	320	6.4
Harrison*	28,820	26,400	2,420	8.4
Jackson	8,720	7,540	1,190	13.6
Jefferson	16,130	15,550	590	3.6
Kanawha*	96,050	89,190	6,860	7.1
Lewis	7,080	6,010	1,080	15.2
Lincoln	6,870	5,840	1,030	15.0
Logan	13,170	11,360	1,810	13.7
McDowell	9,210	6,870	2,330	25.3
Marion	21,010	19,060	1,960	9.3
Marshall*	14,050	12,630	1,420	10.1
Mason	8,400	7,230	1,170	13.9
Mercer	26,130	23,590	2,550	9.7
Mineral	11,720	10,650	1,070	9.2
Mingo	9,670	8,620	1,050	10.9
Monongalia*	35,580	33,930	1,650	4.6
Monroe*	4,200	3,670	520	12.5
Morgan	4,550	4,240	320	6.9
Nicholas*	8,450	7,210	1,240	14.7
Ohio*	23,160	21,680	1,480	6.4
Pendleton	3,900	3,650	250	6.3
Pleasants	2,620	2,320	300	11.4
Pocahontas	4,510	4,050	460	10.2
Preston*	11,970	10,570	1,400	11.7
Putnam*	15,980	14,280	1,700	10.7
Raleigh	28,370	24,750	3,620	12.8
Randolph	10,660	9,260	1,400	13.1
Ritchie	4,750	4,170	570	12.1
Roane	5,570	4,760	820	14.7
Summers	4,300	3,650	650	15.1
Taylor*	5,880	5,280	610	10.3
Tucker	3,620	3,170	450	12.4
Tyler*	4,390	3,950	440	10.1
Upshur	8,290	6,940	1,360	16.3
Wayne*	14,580	13,160	1,420	9.7
Webster*	2,860	2,400	460	15.9
Wetzel*	8,760	7,700	1,050	12.0
Wirt	2,250	1,980	270	11.8
Wood*	39,800	36,770	3,030	7.6
Wyoming	8,170	6,650	1,520	18.6

All data have been revised to March 1986 benchmark.

Civilian labor force is equal to the sum of employment and unemployment. However, due to independent rounding of the figures, employment and unemployment estimates may not sum exactly to civilian labor force estimates.

*These data are included in the multi-county areas listed by labor market areas in the table entitled "West Virginia Labor Force Statistics, By Labor Market Area."

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY LABOR MARKET AREA
(Seasonally Unadjusted)

March 1987

Labor Market Area	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Unadjusted)	118,353	110,229	8,124	6.9
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)	119,222	111,368	7,854	6.6
NOTE: THE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS LISTED BELOW WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS				
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA	708,100	639,300	68,800	9.7
CHARLESTON (Kanawha and Putnam Counties, West Virginia)	112,000	103,500	8,600	7.6
HUNTINGTON - ASHLAND - IRONTON (Cabell and Wayne Counties, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter and Greenup Counties, Kentucky; and Lawrence County, Ohio)	116,800	108,200	8,600	7.4
PARKERSBURG - MARIETTA (Wood County, West Virginia and Washington County, Ohio)	67,700	62,700	5,000	7.4
WHEELING - BRIDGEPORT (Ohio and Marshall Counties, West Virginia and Belmont County, Ohio)	66,700	61,800	4,900	7.3
CLARKSBURG (Doddridge, Harrison and Taylor Counties)	37,200	33,940	3,260	8.8
GAULEY (Nicholas and Webster Counties)	11,310	9,620	1,700	15.0
MORGANTOWN - KINGWOOD (Monongalia and Preston Counties)	47,550	44,500	3,060	6.4
NEW MARTINSVILLE (Tyler and Wetzel Counties)	13,150	11,650	1,500	11.4
RONCEVERTE - WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS (Greenbrier and Monroe Counties)	18,210	15,600	2,620	14.4

The areas listed above are the names of the labor market areas composed of the indicated counties. Data are for the labor market areas, not the cities proper.

Labor market areas have been redefined in accordance with 1980 Census data.

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
March 1987

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
Barbour	4,690	3,629	1,061	22.6
Berkeley	25,253	23,576	1,677	6.6
Boone	9,170	8,100	1,070	11.7
Braxton	5,632	4,605	1,027	18.2
Brooke	10,687	9,846	841	7.9
Cabell*	42,282	38,879	3,403	8.0
Calhoun	3,055	2,308	747	24.5
Clay	3,058	2,432	626	20.5
Doddridge*	2,618	2,321	297	11.3
Fayette	17,014	14,552	2,462	14.5
Gilmer	3,364	2,925	439	13.0
Grant	3,645	2,943	702	19.3
Greenbrier*	14,820	12,253	2,567	17.3
Hampshire	6,935	6,199	736	10.6
Hancock	14,024	13,249	775	5.5
Hardy	5,235	4,843	392	7.5
Harrison*	30,095	27,131	2,964	9.8
Jackson	9,201	7,744	1,457	15.8
Jefferson	16,696	15,977	719	4.3
Kanawha*	100,078	91,654	8,424	8.4
Lewis	7,494	6,173	1,321	17.6
Lincoln	7,267	6,004	1,263	17.4
Logan	13,898	11,675	2,223	16.0
McDowell	9,926	7,064	2,862	28.8
Marion	21,985	19,585	2,400	10.9
Marshall*	14,722	12,979	1,743	11.8
Mason	8,863	7,427	1,436	16.2
Mercer	27,365	24,242	3,123	11.4
Mineral	11,133	9,852	1,281	11.5
Mingo	10,146	8,855	1,291	12.7
Monongalia*	36,892	34,863	2,029	5.5
Monroe*	4,417	3,774	643	14.6
Morgan	4,742	4,355	387	8.2
Nicholas*	8,934	7,412	1,522	17.0
Ohio*	24,093	22,276	1,817	7.5
Pendleton	4,054	3,751	303	7.5
Pleasants	2,749	2,383	366	13.3
Pocahontas	4,727	4,161	566	12.0
Preston*	12,584	10,864	1,720	13.7
Putnam*	16,760	14,672	2,088	12.5
Raleigh	29,872	25,432	4,440	14.9
Randolph	11,236	9,521	1,715	15.3
Ritchie	4,990	4,288	702	14.1
Roane	5,891	4,888	1,003	17.0
Summers	4,544	3,750	794	17.5
Taylor*	6,166	5,423	743	12.0
Tucker	3,811	3,260	551	14.5
Tyler*	4,603	4,058	545	11.8
Upshur	8,793	7,131	1,662	18.9
Wayne*	15,265	13,526	1,739	11.4
Webster*	3,030	2,471	559	18.4
Wetzel*	9,208	7,915	1,293	14.0
Wirt	2,362	2,035	327	13.8
Wood*	41,510	37,791	3,719	9.0
Wyoming	8,698	6,832	1,866	21.5

All data have been revised to March 1986 benchmark.

Civilian labor force is equal to the sum of employment and unemployment.

*These data are included in the multi-county areas listed by labor market areas in the table entitled "West Virginia Labor Force Statistics, By Labor Market Area."

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY LABOR MARKET AREA
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)

March 1987

Labor Market Area	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Unadjusted)	118,353	110,229	8,124	6.9
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)	119,222	111,368	7,854	6.6
NOTE: THE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS LISTED BELOW WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE				
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA	740,282	655,852	84,430	11.4
CHARLESTON (Kanawha and Putnam Counties, West Virginia)	116,838	106,326	10,512	9.0
HUNTINGTON - ASHLAND - IRONTON (Cabell and Wayne Counties, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter and Greenup Counties, Kentucky; and Lawrence County, Ohio)	126,978	110,938	16,040	12.6
PARKERSBURG - MARIETTA (Wood County, West Virginia and Washington County, Ohio)	71,918	64,627	7,291	10.1
WHEELING - BRIDGEPORT (Ohio and Marshall Counties, West Virginia and Belmont County, Ohio)	70,810	63,709	7,101	10.0
CLARKSBURG (Doddridge, Harrison and Taylor Counties)	38,879	34,875	4,004	10.3
GAULEY (Nicholas and Webster Counties)	11,964	9,883	2,081	17.4
MORGANTOWN - KINGWOOD (Monongalia and Preston Counties)	49,476	45,727	3,749	7.6
NEW MARTINSVILLE (Tyler and Wetzel Counties)	13,811	11,973	1,838	13.3
RONCEVERTE - WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS (Greenbrier and Monroe Counties)	19,237	16,027	3,210	16.7

The areas listed above are the names of the labor market areas composed of the indicated counties. Data are for the labor market areas, not the cities proper.

Labor market areas have been redefined in accordance with 1980 Census data.

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY COUNTY
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
Revised February 1987

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
Barbour	4,370	3,410	960	22.0
Berkeley	24,330	22,950	1,380	5.7
Boone	8,890	7,940	950	10.7
Braxton	5,320	4,420	900	16.9
Brooke	10,150	9,540	610	6.0
Cabell*	39,990	37,320	2,680	6.7
Calhoun	2,790	2,220	570	20.6
Clay	2,890	2,320	580	19.9
Doddridge*	2,530	2,260	270	10.7
Fayette	16,160	14,040	2,120	13.1
Gilmer	3,090	2,720	370	11.9
Grant	3,520	2,830	680	19.4
Greenbrier*	14,030	11,880	2,150	15.3
Hampshire	6,490	5,860	630	9.7
Hancock	13,520	12,840	680	5.0
Hardy	4,960	4,640	320	6.5
Harrison*	28,900	26,410	2,490	8.6
Jackson	8,670	7,420	1,260	14.5
Jefferson	15,830	15,280	550	3.5
Kanawha*	95,640	88,460	7,180	7.5
Lewis	7,080	5,960	1,120	[illegible].9
Lincoln	6,680	5,620	1,070	[illegible].0
Logan	13,180	11,260	1,920	14.6
McDowell	9,400	6,920	2,480	26.4
Marion	21,060	18,980	2,080	9.9
Marshall*	14,130	12,490	1,640	11.6
Mason	8,440	7,160	1,270	15.1
Mercer	25,960	23,340	2,620	10.1
Mineral	11,710	10,560	1,150	9.9
Mingo	9,620	8,530	1,090	11.3
Monongalia*	35,230	33,710	1,520	4.3
Monroe*	4,120	3,660	460	11.3
Morgan	4,500	4,140	360	7.9
Nicholas*	8,600	7,230	1,370	15.9
Ohio*	22,870	21,440	1,430	6.3
Pendleton	3,850	3,590	260	6.8
Pleasants	2,610	2,320	290	11.0
Pocahontas	4,600	4,090	510	11.1
Preston*	11,960	10,500	1,460	12.2
Putnam*	15,860	14,160	1,700	10.7
Raleigh	28,320	24,610	3,700	13.1
Randolph	10,560	9,050	1,510	14.3
Ritchie	4,880	4,210	670	13.6
Roane	5,640	4,770	870	15.5
Summers	4,260	3,560	710	16.6
Taylor*	5,890	5,280	610	10.4
Tucker	3,660	3,170	490	13.5
Tyler*	4,500	3,940	560	12.4
Upshur	8,290	6,910	1,380	16.6
Wayne*	14,500	12,980	1,510	10.4
Webster*	2,920	2,410	510	17.4
Wetzel*	8,900	7,680	1,220	13.7
Wirt	2,220	1,960	260	11.8
Wood*	39,550	36,150	3,410	8.6
Wyoming	8,130	6,590	1,540	19.0

All data have been revised to March 1986 benchmark.

Civilian labor force is equal to the sum of employment and unemployment. However, due to independent rounding of the figures, employment and unemployment estimates may not sum exactly to civilian labor force estimates.

*These data are included in the multi-county areas listed by labor market areas in the table entitled "West Virginia Labor Force Statistics, By Labor Market Area."

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY LABOR MARKET AREA
(Seasonally Unadjusted)

Revised February 1987

Labor Market Area	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Unadjusted)	117,967	109,464	8,503	7.2
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)	119,349	111,382	7,967	6.7
NOTE: THE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS LISTED BELOW WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS				
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA	705,700	633,700	72,100	10.2
CHARLESTON (Kanawha and Putnam Counties, West Virginia)	111,500	102,600	8,900	8.0
HUNTINGTON - ASHLAND - IRONTON (Cabell and Wayne Counties, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter and Greenup Counties, Kentucky; and Lawrence County, Ohio)	115,600	106,700	8,900	7.7
PARKERSBURG - MARIETTA (Wood County, West Virginia and Washington County, Ohio)	67,200	61,600	5,500	8.2
WHEELING - BRIDGEPORT (Ohio and Marshall Counties, West Virginia and Belmont County, Ohio)	66,300	61,100	5,100	7.7
CLARKSBURG (Doddridge, Harrison and Taylor Counties)	37,330	33,950	3,370	9.0
GAULEY (Nicholas and Webster Counties)	11,520	9,640	1,880	16.3
MORGANTOWN - KINGWOOD (Monongalia and Preston Counties)	47,190	44,210	2,980	6.3
NEW MARTINSVILLE (Tyler and Wetzel Counties)	13,400	11,620	1,780	13.3
RONCEVERTE - WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS (Greenbrier and Monroe Counties)	18,150	15,540	2,610	14.4

The areas listed above are the names of the labor market areas composed of the indicated counties. Data are for the labor market areas, not the cities proper.

Labor market areas have been redefined in accordance with 1980 Census data.

When you need workers, contact your local Job Service:

Beckley	300 S Valley Drive	253-2746	Morgantown	304 Scott Avenue	292-7333
Bluefield	5 Mercer Plaza	327-7155	New Martinsville	249 Clark Street	455-2280
Charleston	211 Broad Street	344-3471	Parkersburg	300 Lakeview Center	485-5566
Clarksburg	165 W Pike Street	624-7691	Point Pleasant	225 Sixth Street	675-2770
Elkins	7 Randolph Avenue	636-1810	Ronceverte	209 W Main Street	647-5655
Fairmont	213 Jackson Street	363-5550	Summersville	806 Broad Street	872-2950
Huntington	914 Fifth Avenue	523-8443	Weirton	3828 Main Street	748-8500
Logan	195 Dingess Street	752-6620	Welch	23 Elkhorn Street	463-3131
Martinsburg	617 W King Street	263-3336	Wheeling	22 Tenth Street	233-0200
			Williamson	120 W First Avenue	235-4090

West Virginia Department of Employment Security
Labor and Economic Research Section, 112 California Avenue, Charleston 25305-0112
Telephone 348-2660

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West Virginia
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Employment Security

Arch A Moore, Jr, Governor

Adna Ira Thomas, Commissioner

West Virginia Labor Market Trends

June 1987

STATE HIGHLIGHTS

EMPLOYMENT Employment in West Virginia climbed 2,300 since May to a mid-June 1987 mark of 658,500. Job gains were dampened somewhat by the seasonal slowdown in the school system, both public and private, for the summer months. This is more statistical than real, involving as it does a substantial proportion of the student employees off for the summer months. Employment is now 3,100 ahead of June 1986 due principally to hiring in construction and the service industries.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment, at 603,800, topped its May level by 400. Manufacturing employment advanced 600 to 87,300. The durable goods sector added 200, paced by gains of the same amount in primary metals. The addition of 200 in chemicals, along with gains of 100 each in food and apparel raised employment in the nondurable goods sector 400 since May. The previously mentioned cutback in schools, both public and private, lowered nonmanufacturing employment 200 over the month to 516,500. Employment in the state's mining industry was unchanged at 36,400, with seasonal gains in oil and gas extraction cancelled by job losses of 200 in the coal industry. The state's construction industry continued to step up its pace, adding 1,000 more during the month to reach 26,300. The latter is the highest level achieved by this industry since 1982. The addition of 200 each in motor freight transportation and utilities pushed employment in transportation and public utilities up 400 to 36,300. A fairly broad array of gains, mostly seasonal, raised trade employment 900. Hiring was noted in building supply houses, department stores, food stores, automobile dealers and restaurants. Services covers such a wide array of activities that seasonal forces can be both positive and negative simultaneously. In June substantial gains in amusements and health services were outweighed by the temporary loss of 1,400 in private schools for the summer months, lowering the group's employment 500 to 126,000. Changes in government employment were also dominated by the educational system. Employment in state schools dropped 3,500 over the month, mostly student employees and personnel on nine-month contracts. This was somewhat more severe than usual, perhaps due to budget constraints.

UNEMPLOYMENT Reflecting hiring in manufacturing, construction and trade, the volume of unemployment improved 2,500 during the past month to a mid-June 1987 mark of 54,100. The latter represents 7.6 percent of the state's labor force, down .3 percent compared to May. The current level of unemployment is 9,400 under the 63,500 level of June 1986.

Total employment increased 2,300. Total unemployment decreased 2,500. The unemployment rate decreased from 7.9 to 7.6. Notable industry changes from May to June 1987 were:

Manufacturing	(+600)	Construction	(+1,000)
Transportation & Public Utilities	(+400)	Retail Trade	(+ 800)
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	(+200)	Amusements, Inc. Motion Pictures	(+ 800)
Health Services	(+500)	Educational Services	(-1,400)
Social Services	(-800)	Government	(-2,200)

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(In Thousands - Seasonally Unadjusted)
June 1987

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons June 1987	May** 1987	June 1986	Net Change to June 1987 from: May 1987	June 1986
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)					
Civilian Labor Force	712.7	712.7	718.9	0.0	-6.2
Total Employment	658.5	656.2	655.4	2.3	3.1
Self-Employed, Unpaid Family Workers, Domestics in Private Households, & Agricultural Workers	62.3	60.5	62.1	1.8	0.2
Total Unemployment	54.1	56.6	63.5	-2.5	-9.4
Unemployment Rate	7.6	7.9	8.8	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)					
Labor Force	745.1	742.2	745.5	2.9	-0.4
Total Employment	677.7	674.9	662.3	2.8	15.4
Total Unemployment	67.4	67.3	83.2	0.1	-15.8
Unemployment Rate	9.1	9.1	11.2	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series					
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	603.8	603.4	600.5	0.4	3.3
Manufacturing	87.3	86.7	87.6	0.6	-0.3
Durable Goods	49.0	48.8	49.2	0.2	-0.2
Lumber & Furniture	6.7	6.8	6.4	-0.1	0.3
Stone, Clay, & Glass	9.2	9.1	9.9	0.1	-0.7
Primary Metals	13.3	13.1	13.2	0.2	0.1
Fabricated Metals	7.7	7.8	7.7	-0.1	0.0
Machinery, except Electrical	5.9	5.9	5.6	0.0	0.3
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	-0.1
Other Durable Goods 1/	3.6	3.5	3.7	0.1	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	38.3	37.9	38.4	0.4	-0.1
Food	4.4	4.3	4.4	0.1	0.0
Apparel	3.6	3.5	3.6	0.1	0.0
Printing & Publishing	4.6	4.6	4.5	0.0	0.1
Chemicals	19.1	18.9	19.3	0.2	-0.2
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	6.6	6.6	6.6	0.0	0.0
Nonmanufacturing	516.5	516.7	512.9	-0.2	3.6
Mining	36.4	36.4	40.7	0.0	-4.3
Bituminous Coal Mining	30.8	31.0	35.2	-0.2	-4.4
Oil & Gas Extraction	4.5	4.3	4.5	0.2	0.0
Contract Construction	26.3	25.3	24.2	1.0	2.1
Building Construction	6.1	6.0	6.3	0.1	-0.2
Heavy Construction	8.3	8.0	7.3	0.3	1.0
Special Trade Contractors	11.9	11.3	10.6	0.6	1.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	36.3	35.9	36.7	0.4	-0.4
Transportation	16.1	15.9	16.7	0.2	-0.6
Communication	7.6	7.6	7.3	0.0	0.3
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	12.6	12.4	12.7	0.2	-0.1

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons June 1987	May** 1987	June 1986	Net Change to June 1987 from: May 1987	June 1986
Nonmanufacturing--cont.					
Trade	139.7	138.8	138.2	0.9	1.5
Wholesale	29.3	29.2	29.8	0.1	-0.5
Retail	110.4	109.6	108.4	0.8	2.0
Building Materials & Garden Supplies	5.3	5.0	4.9	0.3	0.4
General Merchandise Stores	17.1	16.9	17.6	0.2	-0.5
Food Stores	20.7	20.6	20.7	0.1	0.0
Automotive Dealers & Gasoline Service Stations	14.6	14.5	14.6	0.1	0.0
Apparel & Accessory Stores	5.1	5.1	5.1	0.0	0.0
Furniture & Home Furnishing Stores	5.1	5.1	4.9	0.0	0.2
Eating & Drinking Places	31.9	31.7	30.4	0.2	1.5
Miscellaneous Retail	10.6	10.7	10.2	-0.1	0.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	24.6	24.4	24.1	0.2	0.5
Banking	11.0	10.8	10.8	0.2	0.2
Insurance Carriers, Agents, & Brokers	6.3	6.2	6.0	0.1	0.3
Services	126.0	126.5	121.2	-0.5	4.8
Hotels	8.4	8.3	7.9	0.1	0.5
Personal Services	6.3	6.3	6.5	0.0	-0.2
Business & Repair Services	20.1	20.0	17.3	0.1	2.8
Amusements, including Motion Pictures	6.0	5.2	5.7	0.8	0.3
Health Services	46.7	46.2	45.4	0.5	1.3
Educational Services	4.2	5.6	3.8	-1.4	0.4
Social Services	5.5	6.3	6.3	-0.8	-0.8
Government	127.2	129.4	127.8	-2.2	-0.6
Federal	15.9	15.8	15.6	0.1	0.3
Hospitals	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0
US Postal Service	5.2	5.2	5.1	0.0	0.1
All Others	7.8	7.7	7.6	0.1	0.2
State	36.8	40.1	37.6	-3.3	-0.8
Hospitals	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Education	13.3	16.8	14.1	-3.5	-0.8
All Others	20.1	19.9	20.1	0.2	0.0
Local	74.5	73.5	74.6	1.0	-0.1
Hospitals	5.7	5.6	5.7	0.1	0.0
Education	48.4	48.3	47.8	0.1	0.6
All Others	20.4	19.6	21.1	0.8	-0.7
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0.1	0.1	0.6	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.

** Revised.

1/ Other Durable Goods include instruments and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

2/ Other Nondurable Goods include: tobacco; textiles; paper; petroleum refining; and leather products. All data have been revised to March 1986 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month. The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of state residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates. The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF WEST VIRGINIA PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES

June 1987

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1987	May* 1987	June 1986	June 1987	May* 1987	June 1986	June 1987	May* 1987	June 1986
Total Manufacturing	$434.70	$432.14	$417.74	40.5	40.3	40.4	$10.73	$10.72	$10.34
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	423.74	414.36	395.11	39.9	39	39	10.62	10.63	10.13
Primary Metals Industries	552.60	551.12	535.43	41.8	41.7	41.1	13.22	13.22	13.03
Fabricated Metals Products	443.00	420.04	416.32	40.2	38.3	39.5	11.02	10.97	10.54
Machinery (excluding Electrical)	431.74	445.91	412.73	39.5	40.3	39.2	10.93	11.06	10.53
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	481.50	481.24	476.84	42.2	42.3	44.0	11.41	11.38	10.84
Chemicals & Allied Products	644.98	644.98	614.61	43.2	43.2	42.8	14.93	14.93	14.36
Bituminous Coal Mining	759.10	686.65	625.67	46.4	44.1	45.1	16.36	15.57	13.87
Contract Construction	504.31	525.55	497.89	37.0	38.7	37.8	13.63	13.58	13.17

*Revised.

This series includes 64,200 manufacturing, 25,300 bituminous coal mining, and 23,300 construction daily and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Ten of the West Virginia economic indicators improved in June. This is the best June performance for the indicators since 1983.

The output indicators were all favorable. Coal production, telephone toll messages, and commercial and industrial electric power sales all moved forward.

Of the input indicators, average weekly hours in manufacturing (both adjusted and unadjusted) while average weekly hours in bituminous coal mining reported an increase.

The unemployment indicators reported 2 favorable and 4 unfavorable. Interstate initial claims (adjusted and unadjusted) were unfavorable while the insured unemployment rate and average weekly initial claims were favorable before the seasonal adjustment factors were applied.

The West Virginia help wanted index reported in at 98, or 15 points better than May's 83. The cities with the greatest forward movement were Beckley, Bluefield, Charleston, Clarksburg, and Wheeling.

Automobile sales in West Virginia advanced from 6,751 in May to 8,458 for June. This is a gain of 1,707 units over May, or an increase of about 25 percent.

The seasonal forces that provide an economic and employment uplift this time of year were weaker than usual, so that the favorable unemployment data became unfavorable when seasonally adjusted in June.

COUNTY EMPHASIS

The median unemployment rate for West Virginia's counties dipped to 7.7 percent in June from 8.8 percent in May and 9.9 percent in June 1986. It is now lower than it has been in any month in the last two years. Unemployment declined in 42 counties and employment advanced in 38 counties. There were 18 counties with unemployment rates in double digits, down from 21 in May.

In May there were 19 counties that had employment of 10,000 or more and that also had unemployment rates in single digits. In June, the number remained at 19. There were 17 such counties in June a year ago. These 19 counties accounted for over 70 percent of employment in West Virginia but for only 12 percent of the increase in employment from May to June: Berkeley, Cabell, Fayette, Greenbrier, Hancock, Harrison, Jefferson, Kanawha, Marion, Marshall, Mercer, Mineral, Monongalia, Ohio, Preston, Putnam, Raleigh, Wayne, and Wood.

Mining was the leading industry of unemployment in 18 counties. The median unemployment rate for these counties was 16.7 percent. Gilmer and Mineral Counties had 2 of the lowest rates in this group but neither is a coal mining county per se. However, without them the rate would have been somewhat higher.

The 14 construction counties had a median unemployment rate of 7.4 percent, and the 17 manufacturing counties had a median of 7.6 percent.

There were 7 counties not included in any of the above categories. The median unemployment rate for this group of counties was 5.8 percent.

The county data appear to tell us that 1987 is likely to be a better year for employment than any previous year in the recent past, but that mining continues to be a troubled industry.

WEST VIRGINIA ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	June 1987	May 1987	June 1986	Latest Data Favorable/Unfavorable
Average Weekly Hours in Manufacturing				
Unadjusted	40.4	40.5	40.4	Unfavorable
Seasonally Adjusted	40.3	40.5	40.3	Unfavorable
Average Weekly Earnings in Manufacturing, Unadjusted	$434.70	$432.14	$417.74	Favorable
Average Weekly Hours in Bituminous Coal Mining, Unadjusted	46.4	42.1	39.7	Favorable
Average Weekly Earnings in Bituminous Coal Mining, Unadjusted	$759.10	$686.65	$625.67	Favorable
Telephone Toll Messages (1984 = 100)	106.7	99.6	98.8	Favorable
Commercial & Industrial Electric Power Sales (000,000 KWH)				
Unadjusted	1,000	929	994	Favorable
Seasonally Adjusted	1,018	968	990	Favorable
Insured Unemployment Rate				
Unadjusted	3.1%	3.4%	3.6%	Favorable
Seasonally Adjusted	4.0%	3.6%	4.4%	Unfavorable
Coal Production (000 Tons)				
Unadjusted	11,388	10,182	11,140	Favorable
Seasonally Adjusted	9,925	9,496	11,045	Favorable
Interstate Initial Claims				
Unadjusted	690	648	725	Unfavorable
Seasonally Adjusted	834	804	972	Unfavorable
Average Weekly Initial Claims				
Unadjusted	1,372	1,395	1,660	Favorable
Seasonally Adjusted	1,948	1,730	2,585	Unfavorable
Gasoline & Motor Carrier Road Tax Receipts ($000), Unadjusted	(NA)	$10,400	$6,531	(NA)

(NA) Not Available.

SELECT NATIONAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	June 1987	May 1987	June 1986	Latest Data Favorable/Unfavorable
Consumer Price Index (1967 = 100), Not Seasonally Adjusted	340.1	338.7	327.9	Unfavorable
Producer Price Index (1967 = 100), Finished Goods, Seasonally Adjusted	296.9	296.2	289.4	Favorable
Prime Interest Rate Percent, Per Annum, Unadjusted	8.25%	8.25%	8.50%	No Change
Industrial Production (1967 = 100), Seasonally Adjusted	128.2	128.0	124.2	Favorable
Retail Sales (Billions of Dollars), Seasonally Adjusted	$125.1	$124.5	$119.7	Favorable
Personal Income (Billions of Dollars), Seasonally Adjusted	$3,731	$3,718	$3,482	Favorable
Housing Starts (000), Seasonally Adjusted	1,590	1,602	1,842	Unfavorable
Automobile Sales (000), Unadjusted	939	882	1,000	Favorable

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS' HIGHLIGHTS

CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

(Counties of Kanawha and Putnam, West Virginia)

EMPLOYMENT: Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased 400 during June 1987. The nonmanufacturing sector advanced 500; 200 in contract construction, and 100 each in trade, finance, insurance and real estate and services. Total manufacturing fell 100, with a loss of 200 in the durable goods sector offset by a gain of 100 in nondurables. Comparison with year-ago June 1986 indicates an overall nonagricultural employment increase of 300. Nonmanufacturing rose by 800 over the year, concentrated in contract construction and services, 600 and 200 respectively, whereas manufacturing declined 500, showing losses of 200 in durable and 300 in nondurable goods.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment fell 200 during June 1987 in the Charleston MSA. The unemployment rate also dropped slightly to 6.6 percent of the civilian labor force. Comparison with year-ago June 1986 reveals a significant decline of 1,100 unemployed; the MSA unemployment rate then was 7.5 percent.

HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA - ASHLAND, KENTUCKY - IRONTON, OHIO

(Counties of Cabell and Wayne, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter and Greenup, Kentucky; Lawrence, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment decreased by 300 during June to 101,700. Manufacturing employment rose marginally by 200, while nonmanufacturing employment fell 500 due to cutbacks caused by the end of the school term. Nonmanufacturing employment remained fairly static in most sectors during the period with the lone exception of state government which declined 400.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment fell by 100 during the period to the 7,000 level. The current figure is 1,000 fewer than during the same period of June 1986.

PARKERSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA - MARIETTA, OHIO

(Counties of Wood, West Virginia; Washington, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment showed a significant increase of 600 for June 1987. Manufacturing employment rose by 300, with chemicals up 200 and primary and fabricated metals employment gaining 100. Nonmanufacturing increased 300 over the month, with gains of 100 each in contract construction, in finance, insurance and real estate and in services. Comparison with year-ago June 1986 indicates significant job growth of 1,900 over the year. Since then nonmanufacturing increased 1,800 with local government up 700, services up 600 and contract construction up 200.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment fell slightly, 100, during June 1987. The MSA unemployment rate also decreased to 5.6 percent of the civilian labor force. Comparison with year-ago June 1986 indicates a significant decline of 1,000 in total unemployment; the area unemployment rate then was 7.2 percent.

WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA - BRIDGEPORT, OHIO

(Counties of Marshall and Ohio, West Virginia; Belmont, Ohio)

EMPLOYMENT: Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased a slight 300 during June 1987. Manufacturing fell 100, while nonmanufacturing moved up 400. All nonmanufacturing industries advanced with the exception of services and government, down 200 and 100, respectively. Comparison with June 1986 indicates an overall pick up of 900. Nonmanufacturing rose 800, almost entirely in trade which added 800. Additional gains of 100 each in finance, insurance and real estate and government offset losses of 100 each in both transportation and public utilities and services.

UNEMPLOYMENT: Total unemployment dipped only a slight 100 during June 1987. The unemployment rate for the metropolitan area slid to 5.8 percent of the civilian labor force. Over the year, unemployment receded sharply by 1,300, with the unemployment rate tumbling from 7.8 percent.

CHARLESTON CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
June 1987

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons			Change to June 1987 from:			
	June 1987	May** 1987	June 1986	May 1987		June 1986	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	113,400	113,500	113,600	-100	-0.1	-200	-0.2
Employment	106,000	105,900	105,100	100	0.1	900	0.9
Unemployment	7,400	7,600	8,500	-200	-2.6	-1100	-12.9
Unemployment Rate	6.6	6.7	7.5	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	118,482	117,367	117,521	1115	1.0	961	0.8
Total Employment	109,185	108,389	106,396	796	0.7	2789	2.6
Total Unemployment	9,297	8,978	11,125	319	3.6	-1828	-16.4
Unemployment Rate	7.8	7.6	9.5	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	108,700	108,300	108,400	400	0.4	300	0.3
Manufacturing	11,900	12,000	12,400	-100	-0.8	-500	-4.0
Durable Goods	1,800	2,000	2,000	-200	-10.0	-200	-10.0
Nondurable Goods	10,100	10,000	10,400	100	1.0	-300	-2.9
Chemicals & Allied Products	8,700	8,700	9,000	0	0.0	-300	-3.3
Other Nondurable Goods 1/	1,400	1,300	1,400	100	7.7	0	0.0
Nonmanufacturing	96,800	96,300	96,000	500	0.5	800	0.8
Mining	2,400	2,400	2,500	0	0.0	-100	-4.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	1,700	1,700	1,800	0	0.0	-100	-5.6
Contract Construction	5,300	5,100	4,700	200	3.9	600	12.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	8,300	8,300	8,200	0	0.0	100	1.2
Trade	28,500	28,400	28,500	100	0.4	0	0.0
Wholesale	7,100	7,100	7,300	0	0.0	-200	-2.7
Retail	21,400	21,300	21,200	100	0.5	200	0.9
General Merchandise Stores	3,700	3,700	3,700	0	0.0	0	0.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	6,100	6,000	6,000	100	1.7	100	1.7
Services	25,000	24,900	24,800	100	0.4	200	0.8
Health	9,500	9,400	9,400	100	1.1	100	1.1
Government	21,200	21,200	21,300	0	0.0	-100	-0.5
Federal	1,800	1,800	1,700	0	0.0	100	5.9
State	10,400	10,600	10,500	-200	-1.9	-100	-1.0
Local	9,000	8,800	9,100	200	2.3	-100	-1.1
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	0	200	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.
**Revised.
1/ Other Nondurable Goods include: paper and allied products; petroleum refining and related products; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; and leather and leather products.

All data have been revised to March 1986 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF CHARLESTON PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
June 1987

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1987	May* 1987	June 1986	June 1987	May* 1987	June 1986	June 1987	May* 1987	June 1986
Total Manufacturing	$557.28	$556.54	$544.82	43.2	44.1	42.3	$12.90	$12.62	$12.88
Nondurable Goods	590.02	594.42	577.37	43.9	45.1	42.8	13.44	13.18	13.49
Chemicals	645.53	650.01	629.15	45.3	46.1	43.6	14.25	14.10	14.43

*Revised.

This series includes 6,100 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

HUNTINGTON-ASHLAND-IRONTON CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
June 1987

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons			Change to June 1987 from:			
	June 1987	May** 1987	June 1986	May 1987 Number	May 1987 Percent	June 1986 Number	June 1986 Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	117,800	118,200	117,000	-400	-0.3	800	0.7
Employment	110,800	111,000	109,000	-200	-0.2	1800	1.7
Unemployment	7,000	7,100	8,000	-100	-1.4	-1000	-12.5
Unemployment Rate	5.9	6.0	6.8	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	126,512	125,783	126,409	729	0.6	103	0.1
Total Employment	113,779	113,305	112,246	474	0.4	1533	1.4
Total Unemployment	12,733	12,478	14,163	255	2.0	-1430	-10.1
Unemployment Rate	10.1	9.9	11.2	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	101,700	102,000	100,300	-300	-0.3	1400	1.4
Manufacturing	19,600	19,400	19,300	200	1.0	300	1.6
Durable Goods	11,700	11,600	11,800	100	0.9	-100	-0.8
Stone, Clay & Glass	2,100	2,000	1,900	100	4.8	200	10.5
Primary & Fabricated Metals	7,000	7,000	6,900	0	0.0	100	1.4
Machinery & Transportation Equipment	1,700	1,700	2,100	0	0.0	-400	-19.0
Other Durable Goods 1/	900	900	900	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	7,900	7,800	7,500	100	1.3	400	5.3
Apparel	1,800	1,800	1,500	0	0.0	300	20.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	1,200	1,200	1,200	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	4,900	4,800	4,800	100	2.1	100	2.1
Nonmanufacturing	82,100	82,600	81,000	-500	-0.6	1100	1.4
Mining	1,000	1,000	1,100	0	0.0	-100	-9.1
Contract Construction	4,000	3,900	3,800	100	2.6	200	5.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	7,400	7,400	7,400	0	0.0	0	0.0
Trade	25,800	25,900	26,000	-100	-0.4	-200	-0.8
Wholesale	5,300	5,400	5,400	-100	-1.9	-100	-1.9
Retail	20,500	20,500	20,600	0	0.0	-100	-0.5
General Merchandise Stores	3,600	3,500	3,500	100	2.9	100	2.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	4,400	4,400	4,300	0	0.0	100	2.3
Services	20,700	20,600	20,000	100	0.5	700	3.5
Health	7,100	7,100	7,200	0	0.0	-100	-1.4
Government	18,800	19,400	18,400	-600	-3.1	400	2.2
Federal	2,600	2,700	2,600	100	3.7	0	0.0
State	4,200	4,600	4,100	-400	-12.5	100	2.4
Local	11,800	11,900	11,500	-100	-0.8	300	2.6
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	0	20	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.
**Revised.
1/ Other Durable Goods include: furniture and fixtures; measuring, analyzing and controlling instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.
2/ Other Nondurable Goods include: paper and allied products; petroleum refining and related products; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; and leather and leather products.

All data have been revised to March 1986 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF HUNTINGTON-ASHLAND-IRONTON PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
June 1987

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1987	May* 1987	June 1986	June 1987	May* 1987	June 1986	June 1987	May* 1987	June 1986
Total Manufacturing	$484.37	$473.41	$475.98	39.6	38.9	39.5	$12.17	$12.17	$12.05
Durable Goods	546.69	535.60	522.69	41.7	41.2	39.9	13.11	13.00	13.10
Stone, Clay & Glass	469.14	466.28	458.77	43.6	43.7	42.4	10.76	10.67	10.82
Primary & Fabricated Metals	640.76	623.77	568.28	42.1	41.2	39.3	15.22	15.14	14.46
Machinery	393.21	368.15	531.33	39.4	37.3	39.8	9.98	9.87	13.35
Nondurable Goods	373.76	360.19	387.61	36.5	34.7	38.8	10.24	10.38	9.99

*Revised.

This series includes 13,900 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

PARKERSBURG-MARIETTA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
June 1987

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons			Change to June 1987 From:			
	June 1987	May** 1987	June 1986	May 1987 Number	May 1987 Percent	June 1986 Number	June 1986 Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	69,000	68,600	67,800	400	0.6	1200	1.8
Employment	65,200	64,600	62,900	600	0.9	2300	3.7
Unemployment	3,900	4,000	4,900	-100	-2.5	-1000	-20.4
Unemployment Rate	5.6	5.9	7.2	xx	xx	xx	xx
*Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	73,159	72,540	72,147	619	0.9	1012	1.4
Total Employment	67,348	66,738	64,350	610	0.9	2998	4.7
Total Unemployment	5,811	5,802	7,797	9	0.2	-1986	-25.5
Unemployment Rate	7.9	8.0	10.8	xx	xx	xx	xx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	60,500	59,900	58,600	600	1.0	1900	3.2
Manufacturing	14,600	14,300	14,500	300	2.1	100	0.7
Durable Goods	7,000	6,900	7,000	100	1.4	0	0.0
Stone, Clay & Glass	1,700	1,700	1,900	0	0.0	-200	-10.5
Primary & Fabricated Metals	3,000	2,900	2,800	100	3.4	200	7.1
Other Durable Goods 1/	2,300	2,300	2,300	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	7,600	7,400	7,500	200	2.7	100	1.3
Chemicals & Allied Products	5,600	5,400	5,600	200	3.7	0	0.0
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	2,000	2,000	1,900	0	0.0	100	5.3
Nonmanufacturing	45,900	45,600	44,100	300	0.7	1800	4.1
Mining	800	800	700	0	0.0	100	14.3
Contract Construction	3,100	3,000	2,900	100	3.3	200	6.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Trade	14,300	14,300	14,200	0	0.0	100	0.7
Wholesale	2,700	2,700	2,700	0	0.0	0	0.0
Retail	11,600	11,600	11,500	0	0.0	100	0.9
General Merchandise Stores	2,000	2,000	2,100	0	0.0	-100	-4.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2,200	2,100	2,200	100	4.8	0	0.0
Services	13,400	13,300	12,800	100	0.8	600	4.7
Health	4,100	4,100	4,000	0	0.0	100	2.5
Government	10,100	10,100	9,300	0	0.0	800	8.6
Federal	1,700	1,600	1,600	100	6.3	100	6.3
State	1,000	1,100	1,000	-100	-9.1	0	0.0
Local	7,400	7,400	6,700	0	0.0	700	10.4
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	0	0	xx	xx	xx	xx

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.
**Revised.
1/ Other Durable Goods include: furniture and fixtures; measuring, analyzing and controlling instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.
2/ Other Nondurable Goods include: paper and allied products; petroleum refining and related products; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; and leather and leather products.

All data have been revised to March 1986 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PARKERSBURG-MARIETTA PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
June 1987

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1987	May* 1987	June 1986	June 1987	May* 1987	June 1986	June 1987	May* 1987	June 1986
Total Manufacturing	$517.37	$496.54	$509.96	42.2	40.6	41.8	$12.26	$12.23	$12.20
Durable Goods	460.08	414.18	453.86	42.6	39.0	41.6	10.80	10.62	10.91
Stone, Clay, & Glass	498.95	495.24	527.44	41.1	40.1	44.1	12.14	12.35	11.96
Primary & Fabricated Metals	537.28	433.17	445.50	46.0	37.7	39.6	11.68	11.49	11.25
Nondurable Goods	588.13	597.13	578.64	41.8	42.5	41.9	14.07	14.05	13.81

*Revised.

This series includes 10,300 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

WHEELING-BRIDGEPORT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
June 1987

Employment Status and Industry	Number of Persons			Change to June 1987 From			
	June 1987	May* 1987	June 1986	May* 1987 Number	May* 1987 Percent	June 1986 Number	June 1986 Percent
*Labor Force Series (As Calculated by WV Department of Employment Security)							
Civilian Labor Force	67,600	67,100	67,100	500	0.7	500	0.7
Employment	63,700	63,100	61,800	600	1.0	1900	3.1
Unemployment	3,900	4,000	5,200	-100	-2.5	-1300	-25.0
Unemployment Rate	5.8	6.0	7.8	**	**	**	**
Labor Force Series (Using U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Methodology)							
Labor Force	72,068	70,626	71,970	1442	1.8	98	0.1
Total Employment	65,823	64,660	63,660	1163	1.8	2163	3.4
Total Unemployment	6,245	6,166	8,310	79	1.3	-2065	-24.9
Unemployment Rate	8.7	8.7	11.5	**	**	**	**
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series							
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	58,000	57,700	57,100	300	0.5	900	1.6
Manufacturing	7,000	7,100	6,900	-100	-1.4	100	1.4
Durable Goods	3,100	3,200	3,100	-100	-3.1	0	0.0
Primary & Fabricated Metals	1,600	1,700	1,500	-100	-5.9	100	6.7
Machinery & Transportation Equipment	1,200	1,200	1,200	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other Durable Goods 1/	300	300	400	0	0.0	-100	-25.0
Nondurable Goods	3,900	3,900	3,800	0	0.0	100	2.6
Nonmanufacturing	51,000	50,600	50,200	400	0.8	800	1.6
Mining	2,400	2,300	2,400	100	4.3	0	0.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	2,300	2,200	2,300	100	4.5	0	0.0
Contract Construction	1,800	1,700	1,800	100	5.9	0	0.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	3,000	2,900	3,100	100	3.4	-100	-3.2
Trade	14,200	13,900	13,400	300	1.9	800	5.2
Wholesale	3,000	2,800	2,700	200	7.1	300	11.1
Retail	13,200	13,100	12,700	100	0.8	500	3.9
General Merchandise Stores	2,300	2,300	2,200	0	0.0	100	4.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2,700	2,600	2,600	100	3.8	100	3.8
Services	15,300	15,500	15,400	-200	-1.3	-100	-0.6
Health Services	6,800	6,900	7,200	-100	-1.4	-400	-5.6
Government	9,600	9,700	9,500	-100	-1.0	100	1.1
Federal	700	700	700	0	0.0	0	0.0
State	1,900	2,200	1,900	-300	-13.6	0	0.0
Local	7,000	6,800	6,900	200	2.9	100	1.4
Labor-Management Dispute Status	0	0	0	**	**	**	**

* The West Virginia Department of Employment Security and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, use different methodologies in calculating the unemployment rate.
**Revised.
1/ Other Durable Goods include: furniture and fixtures; measuring, analyzing and controlling instruments; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

All data have been revised to March 1986 benchmarks and are seasonally unadjusted. The sums of details may not agree with totals due to rounding. All data are based on information pertaining to a reference week containing the 12th of the month.

The Labor Force Series provides estimates of an unduplicated count of area residents aged 16 and over who are either employed or unemployed. The self-employed, agricultural workers, domestics in private households, and unpaid family workers are included in labor force employment counts. Individuals directly engaged in labor-management disputes are counted as employed in labor force estimates.

The Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Series ("employed by industry" series) is based on establishment data. Persons who work for different establishments during the reference week are counted as employed in each establishment. Thus, multiple jobholders can be counted more than once in this series. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not included in industry sector employment counts, but are indicated at the bottom of the nonagricultural series.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF WHEELING-BRIDGEPORT PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
June 1987

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1987	May* 1987	June 1986	June 1987	May* 1987	June 1986	June 1987	May* 1987	June 1986
Total Manufacturing	$479.49	$465.44	$472.40	41.3	40.9	40.9	$11.61	$11.38	$11.55
Durable Goods	405.90	387.86	417.00	41.0	41.0	41.7	9.90	9.46	10.00
Machinery	495.62	494.83	466.98	42.8	44.7	43.4	11.58	11.07	10.76
Nondurable Goods	538.26	528.29	518.74	41.5	40.7	40.4	12.97	12.98	12.84

*Revised.

This series includes 4,800 full- and part-time production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

APPLICANTS AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOB OPENINGS IN WEST VIRGINIA JOB SERVICE OFFICES 1/

June 1987

Occupational Category	Applicants Available Program Year to Date 2/	Active File	Nonagricultural Job Openings Received Program Year to Date 2/	Unfilled Total	Unfilled 30 Days or more	Filled Total	Applicant/ Openings Program Year to Date	Active File/ Unfilled Openings End of Month
TOTAL 3/	138,870	40,973	31,293	4,103	3,048	28,229	4.4	10.0
Professional, Technical & Managerial	10,199	3,203	1,359	302	248	593	7.5	10.6
Clerical & Sales	24,517	6,761	7,604	986	735	4,962	3.2	6.9
Services	13,329	3,478	8,617	1,086	778	6,286	1.5	3.2
Agricultural, Fishery & Forestry	551	137	165	19	14	134	3.3	7.2
Processing	2,395	815	1,497	270	170	1,164	1.6	3.0
Machine Trades	7,378	2,662	1,130	202	145	627	6.5	13.2
Benchwork	3,160	1,058	967	413	397	520	3.3	2.6
Structural Work	19,743	6,731	2,353	376	271	1,449	8.4	17.9
Miscellaneous	22,220	7,324	7,601	449	294	12,494	2.9	16.3
Transportation	6,071	2,089	771	94	56	416	7.9	22.2
Packaging & Materials Handling	9,431	2,517	6,625	325	219	11,951	1.4	7.7
Other 4/	6,718	2,718	205	30	19	127	32.8	90.6
Entry Total 5/	35,378	8,804	0	0	0	6/	xx	xx

1/ Source of Data: FSARS (Employment Security Automated Reporting System) Table A96 containing fully registered applicants.
2/ Period Covered: July 1, 1986, through June 30, 1987. Program Year 1987 defined as July 1, 1986, through June 30, 1987.
3/ Total excludes invalid occupational data.
4/ Includes mining, logging, utilities, miscellaneous amusement and recreation, and graphic art work.
5/ Applicants for whom a complete occupational code cannot be assigned because of lack of training/experience.
6/ Entry level placements are arrayed in the listed occupational categories.

SELECT UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CLAIMS ACTIVITIES

June 1987

State UI Program Activity	June 1987	May 1987	June 1986	Percent Change to June 1987 from: May 1987	June 1986
Total Initial Claims 1/	5,900	6,137	7,136	-3.9	-17.3
Total Continued Weeks	83,901	79,871	93,491	5.0	-10.3
Total Benefits Paid	$10,707,544	$10,153,226	$11,626,674	5.5	-7.9
Total Weeks Compensated	75,123	71,504	82,742	5.1	-9.2
Average Weekly Payment	$142.53	$142.00	$140.52	0.4	1.4
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate 2/	3.1	3.4	3.6	-8.8	-13.9
UC Fund Balance, End of Month	$40,110,685	$49,744,932	($1,414,258)	xx	xx
UC Fund Deficit, End of Month	($194,204,784)	($184,570,501)	($229,123,958)	xx	xx

1/ Excluding transitional claims.
2/ Seasonally unadjusted.

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY COUNTY
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
June 1987

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
Barbour	4,240	3,590	650	15.3
Berkeley	24,680	23,560	1,120	4.5
Boone	9,070	8,080	990	10.9
Braxton	5,200	4,650	550	10.6
Brooke	10,530	9,940	590	5.6
Cabell*	41,520	38,790	2,730	6.6
Calhoun	2,760	2,360	400	14.4
Clay	2,820	2,430	390	13.8
Doddridge*	2,410	2,260	150	6.1
Fayette	16,730	15,230	1,500	9.0
Gilmer	3,110	2,900	210	6.8
Grant	3,420	3,000	430	12.4
Greenbrier*	14,120	13,240	880	6.2
Hampshire	6,960	6,520	440	6.3
Hancock	14,070	13,380	690	4.9
Hardy	5,190	4,990	200	3.9
Harrison*	28,140	26,430	1,710	6.1
Jackson	8,690	7,890	800	9.2
Jefferson	16,110	15,680	430	2.7
Kanawha*	97,450	91,340	6,110	6.3
Lewis	7,250	6,450	800	11.0
Lincoln	7,090	6,210	890	12.5
Logan	13,270	11,600	1,660	12.5
McDowell	9,470	7,070	2,400	25.3
Marion	20,800	19,140	1,660	8.0
Marshall*	13,930	13,030	900	6.5
Mason	8,410	7,500	910	10.8
Mercer	26,050	24,150	1,910	7.3
Mineral	11,640	10,760	880	7.6
Mingo	9,830	8,730	1,100	11.2
Monongalia*	35,150	33,800	1,350	3.9
Monroe*	4,300	4,080	230	5.2
Morgan	4,810	4,530	280	5.8
Nicholas*	8,660	7,760	900	10.4
Ohio*	23,630	22,360	1,270	5.4
Pendleton	4,020	3,890	130	3.3
Pleasants	2,540	2,300	240	9.4
Pocahontas	4,030	3,700	330	8.2
Preston*	11,360	10,530	830	7.3
Putnam*	15,960	14,620	1,330	8.4
Raleigh	28,100	25,380	2,710	9.7
Randolph	10,770	9,720	1,050	9.8
Ritchie	4,910	4,530	380	7.7
Roane	5,490	4,890	600	10.9
Summers	4,660	4,300	360	7.6
Taylor*	5,700	5,280	420	7.3
Tucker	3,720	3,300	420	11.2
Tyler*	4,490	4,260	230	5.1
Upshur	7,700	6,870	830	10.8
Wayne*	14,610	13,500	1,110	7.6
Webster*	2,900	2,590	310	10.7
Wetzel*	8,990	8,310	680	7.6
Wirt	2,350	2,140	200	8.7
Wood*	40,760	38,260	2,500	6.1
Wyoming	8,140	6,750	1,390	17.1

All data have been revised to March 1986 benchmark.

Civilian labor force is equal to the sum of employment and unemployment. However, due to independent rounding of the figures, employment and unemployment estimates may not sum exactly to civilian labor force estimates.

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY LABOR MARKET AREA
(Seasonally Unadjusted)

June 1987

Labor Market Area	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Unadjusted)	121,153	113,498	7,655	6.3
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)	119,517	112,257	7,260	6.1
NOTE: THE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS LISTED BELOW WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS				
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA	712,700	658,500	54,100	7.6
CHARLESTON (Kanawha and Putnam Counties, West Virginia)	113,400	106,000	7,400	6.6
HUNTINGTON - ASHLAND - IRONTON (Cabell and Wayne Counties, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter and Greenup Counties, Kentucky; and Lawrence County, Ohio)	117,800	110,800	7,000	5.9
PARKERSBURG - MARIETTA (Wood County, West Virginia and Washington County, Ohio)	69,000	65,200	3,900	5.6
WHEELING - BRIDGEPORT (Ohio and Marshall Counties, West Virginia and Belmont County, Ohio)	67,600	63,700	3,900	5.8
CLARKSBURG (Doddridge, Harrison and Taylor Counties)	36,250	33,980	2,270	6.3
GAULEY (Nicholas and Webster Counties)	11,560	10,350	1,210	10.5
MORGANTOWN - KINGWOOD (Monongalia and Preston Counties)	46,510	44,330	2,180	4.7
NEW MARTINSVILLE (Tyler and Wetzel Counties)	13,480	12,570	910	6.8
RONCEVERTE - WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS (Greenbrier and Monroe Counties)	18,420	17,320	1,110	6.0

The areas listed above are the names of the labor market areas composed of the indicated counties. Data are for the labor market areas, not the cities proper.

Labor market areas have been redefined in accordance with 1980 Census data.

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
June 1987

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
Barbour	4,508	3,699	809	17.9
Berkeley	25,678	24,277	1,401	5.5
Boone	9,558	8,327	1,221	12.8
Braxton	5,478	4,788	690	12.6
Brooke	10,982	10,246	736	6.7
Cabell*	43,376	39,973	3,403	7.8
Calhoun	2,931	2,436	495	16.9
Clay	2,995	2,507	488	16.3
Doddridge*	2,513	2,330	183	7.3
Fayette	17,571	15,696	1,875	10.7
Gilmer	3,248	2,986	262	8.1
Grant	3,620	3,090	530	14.6
Greenbrier*	14,739	13,641	1,098	7.4
Hampshire	7,263	6,714	549	7.6
Hancock	14,649	13,788	861	5.9
Hardy	5,392	5,138	254	4.7
Harrison*	29,370	27,237	2,133	7.3
Jackson	9,130	8,132	998	10.9
Jefferson	16,700	16,160	540	3.2
Kanawha*	101,750	94,118	7,632	7.5
Lewis	7,646	6,650	996	13.0
Lincoln	7,502	6,396	1,106	14.7
Logan	14,031	11,957	2,074	14.8
McDowell	10,277	7,286	2,991	29.1
Marion	21,798	19,720	2,078	9.5
Marshall*	14,546	13,424	1,122	7.7
Mason	8,865	7,732	1,133	12.8
Mercer	27,261	24,881	2,380	8.7
Mineral	11,144	10,184	960	8.6
Mingo	10,363	8,995	1,368	13.2
Monongalia*	36,514	34,824	1,690	4.6
Monroe*	4,483	4,202	281	6.3
Morgan	5,020	4,669	351	7.0
Nicholas*	9,122	7,997	1,125	12.3
Ohio*	24,621	23,041	1,580	6.4
Pendleton	4,175	4,011	164	3.9
Pleasants	2,665	2,366	299	11.2
Pocahontas	4,225	3,813	412	9.8
Preston*	11,885	10,852	1,033	8.7
Putnam*	16,732	15,067	1,665	10.0
Raleigh	29,542	26,156	3,386	11.5
Randolph	11,325	10,013	1,312	11.6
Ritchie	5,140	4,670	470	9.1
Roane	5,782	5,038	744	12.9
Summers	4,876	4,433	443	9.1
Taylor*	5,962	5,444	518	8.7
Tucker	3,922	3,402	520	13.3
Tyler*	4,675	4,388	287	6.1
Upshur	8,115	7,076	1,039	12.8
Wayne*	15,291	13,907	1,384	9.1
Webster*	3,053	2,666	387	12.7
Wetzel*	9,409	8,559	850	9.0
Wirt	2,462	2,208	254	10.3
Wood*	42,549	39,423	3,126	7.3
Wyoming	8,692	6,958	1,734	19.9

All data have been revised to March 1986 benchmark.

Civilian labor force is equal to the sum of employment and unemployment.

*These data are included in the multi-county areas listed by labor market areas in the table entitled "West Virginia Labor Force Statistics, By Labor Market Area."

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY LABOR MARKET AREA
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)

June 1987

Labor Market Area	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Unadjusted)	121,153	113,498	7,655	6.3
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)	119,517	112,257	7,260	6.1
NOTE: THE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS LISTED BELOW WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE				
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA	745,128	677,692	67,436	9.1
CHARLESTON (Kanawha and Putnam Counties, West Virginia)	118,482	109,185	9,297	7.8
HUNTINGTON - ASHLAND - IRONTON (Cabell and Wayne Counties, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter and Greenup Counties, Kentucky; and Lawrence County, Ohio)	126,512	113,779	12,733	10.1
PARKERSBURG - MARIETTA (Wood County, West Virginia and Washington County, Ohio)	73,159	67,348	5,811	7.9
WHEELING - BRIDGEPORT (Ohio and Marshall Counties, West Virginia and Belmont County, Ohio)	72,068	65,823	6,245	8.7
CLARKSBURG (Doddridge, Harrison and Taylor Counties)	37,845	35,011	2,834	7.5
GAULEY (Nicholas and Webster Counties)	12,175	10,663	1,512	12.4
MORGANTOWN - KINGWOOD (Monongalia and Preston Counties)	48,399	45,676	2,723	5.6
NEW MARTINSVILLE (Tyler and Wetzel Counties)	14,084	12,947	1,137	8.1
RONCEVERTE - WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS (Greenbrier and Monroe Counties)	19,222	17,843	1,379	7.2

The areas listed above are the names of the labor market areas composed of the indicated counties. Data are for the labor market areas, not the cities proper.

Labor market areas have been redefined in accordance with 1980 Census data.

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY COUNTY
(Seasonally Unadjusted)
Revised May 1987

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
Barbour	4,340	3,670	670	15.4
Berkeley	24,350	23,240	1,110	4.6
Boone	9,000	8,060	950	10.5
Braxton	5,220	4,620	600	11.5
Brooke	10,250	9,710	550	5.3
Cabell*	41,820	38,960	2,860	6.8
Calhoun	2,730	2,320	410	15.2
Clay	2,880	2,420	460	16.0
Doddridge*	2,450	2,280	170	6.9
Fayette	16,690	15,090	1,610	9.6
Gilmer	3,180	2,900	270	8.6
Grant	3,400	2,950	450	13.3
Greenbrier*	13,980	13,020	970	6.9
Hampshire	6,750	6,290	460	6.8
Hancock	13,760	13,060	700	5.1
Hardy	5,100	4,880	210	4.2
Harrison*	28,600	26,670	1,930	6.7
Jackson	8,650	7,760	890	10.3
Jefferson	16,580	16,100	470	2.9
Kanawha*	97,420	91,280	6,140	6.3
Lewis	7,170	6,300	870	12.1
Lincoln	7,090	6,180	910	12.9
Logan	13,260	11,400	1,860	14.0
McDowell	9,200	7,000	2,200	23.9
Marion	20,970	19,240	1,730	8.2
Marshall*	13,900	12,940	960	6.9
Mason	8,340	7,420	920	11.0
Mercer	26,140	24,170	1,970	7.5
Mineral	11,560	10,770	790	6.9
Mingo	9,700	8,690	1,000	10.3
Monongalia*	35,650	34,130	1,520	4.3
Monroe*	4,240	4,010	230	5.5
Morgan	4,720	4,400	320	6.8
Nicholas*	8,590	7,640	950	11.0
Ohio*	23,420	22,200	1,220	5.2
Pendleton	3,910	3,800	120	3.0
Pleasants	2,550	2,310	250	9.6
Pocahontas	4,060	3,640	410	10.2
Preston*	11,580	10,640	940	8.1
Putnam*	16,030	14,610	1,420	8.9
Raleigh	28,040	25,280	2,770	9.9
Randolph	10,900	9,770	1,130	10.3
Ritchie	4,840	4,470	370	7.7
Roane	5,560	4,820	740	13.3
Summers	4,510	4,100	410	9.0
Taylor*	5,720	5,330	380	6.7
Tucker	3,620	3,240	390	10.6
Tyler*	4,430	4,170	260	5.8
Upshur	8,180	7,200	980	12.0
Wayne*	14,730	13,550	1,180	8.0
Webster*	2,910	2,550	370	12.6
Wetzel*	8,920	8,130	780	8.8
Wirt	2,370	2,160	220	9.1
Wood*	40,680	37,950	2,730	6.7
Wyoming	8,080	6,690	1,390	17.2

All data have been revised to March 1986 benchmark.

Civilian labor force is equal to the sum of employment and unemployment. However, due to independent rounding of the figures, employment and unemployment estimates may not sum exactly to civilian labor force estimates.

*These data are included in the multi-county areas listed by labor market areas in the table entitled "West Virginia Labor Force Statistics, By Labor Market Area."

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS, BY LABOR MARKET AREA
(Seasonally Unadjusted)

Revised May 1987

Labor Market Area	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Unadjusted)	119,695	112,377	7,318	6.1
UNITED STATES (In Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)	119,993	112,447	7,546	6.3
NOTE: THE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS LISTED BELOW WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS				
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA	712,700	656,200	56,600	7.9
CHARLESTON (Kanawha and Putnam Counties, West Virginia)	113,500	105,900	7,600	6.7
HUNTINGTON - ASHLAND - IRONTON (Cabell and Wayne Counties, West Virginia; Boyd, Carter and Greenup Counties, Kentucky; and Lawrence County, Ohio)	118,200	111,000	7,100	6.0
PARKERSBURG - MARIETTA (Wood County, West Virginia and Washington County, Ohio)	68,600	64,600	4,000	5.9
WHEELING - BRIDGEPORT (Ohio and Marshall Counties, West Virginia and Belmont County, Ohio)	67,100	63,100	4,000	5.9
CLARKSBURG (Doddridge, Harrison and Taylor Counties)	36,770	34,290	2,480	6.8
GAULEY (Nicholas and Webster Counties)	11,500	10,190	1,320	11.4
MORGANTOWN - KINGWOOD (Monongalia and Preston Counties)	47,230	44,770	2,460	5.2
NEW MARTINSVILLE (Tyler and Wetzel Counties)	13,350	12,300	1,040	7.8
RONCEVERTE - WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS (Greenbrier and Monroe Counties)	18,220	17,020	1,200	6.6

The areas listed above are the names of the labor market areas composed of the indicated counties. Data are for the labor market areas, not the cities proper.

Labor market areas have been redefined in accordance with 1980 Census data.

When you need workers, contact your local Job Service:

Beckley	300 S Valley Drive	253-2746	Morgantown	304 Scott Avenue	292-7333
Bluefield	5 Mercer Plaza	327-7155	New Martinsville	249 Clark Street	455-2280
Charleston	211 Broad Street	344-3471	Parkersburg	300 Lakeview Center	485-5566
Clarksburg	165 W Pike Street	624-7691	Point Pleasant	225 Sixth Street	675-2770
Elkins	7 Randolph Avenue	636-1810	Ronceverte	209 W Main Street	647-5555
Fairmont	213 Jackson Street	363-5550	Summersville	806 Broad Street	872-2950
Huntington	914 Fifth Avenue	523-8443	Weirton	3828 Main Street	748-8500
Logan	195 Dingess Street	752-6620	Welch	23 Elkhorn Street	463-3131
Martinsburg	617 W King Street	263-3336	Wheeling	22 Tenth Street	233-0200
			Williamson	120 W First Avenue	235-4090

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